Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

Certificate: This publication is issued pursuant to the provisions of the Sundry Civil Act (41 Stats., 1430) approved March 4, 1921.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 4, 1922. VOL. 1, NO. 5

ONION SEASON MARKED BY RAPID ADVANCES IN PRICES

Apparently about 2,000 Cars in Commercial Storage on January 15—Prices Double Since Early September, 1921

The special features of the main crop onion market season included a light yield with scarcity of large-sized stock and a strongly upward trend of prices. In general it is a typical short-crop season resembling that of 1919 and earlier seasons.

The season's estimated production of 21,000 cars of main-crop onions is about the same as the estimated production in 1919, when 22,000 cars were produced and about the same as the average of the three short-crop seasons of 1915, 1916, and 1919. To the end of December, 1921, shipments from leading shipping sections were about 11,000 cars, compared with 13,500 to the end of December, 1919, a year similar in shortage of production. In the 1919–20 season about 3,000 car lots moved from January to the end of the crop season. Such figures as are available would indicate a similar volume of movement for the remainder of the present season.

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS LIMITED.

Stocks available for shipment the first week of November, according to reports compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were 5,388 cars located in commercial storage in 20 States. From Nov. 5 to Jan. 14 shipments were about 3,100 cars, leaving some 2,200 cars to come from commercial storage from the middle of January to the end of the season, compared with about 5,000 cars which were shipped during the corresponding period of three months last season. About four-fifths of the stock in commercial storage was located in New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Shipments from commercial storage no doubt will be supplemented by considerable stock from farm storage thus increasing to a moderate extent the amount estimated as available for car-lot shinpmets.

Prices have more than doubled since the early part of the main crop season. The general jobbing range in early September was $2.50–$3.50 per 100 lbs. for choice yellow stock, medium to large sizes. By the end of the month the price level reached $3–$4 and advanced to a range of $4.50–$6 the last of October. Late in November some markets had weakened slightly, while others had strengthened, and the general range narrowed to $5–$5.50. During January the

(Concluded on page 97, column 2)

86317°—22

A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.

Hogs, sheep, lambs, and veal calves scored advances in the live stock markets. The cattle trade failed to show a healthy undertone. Fresh meat prices were firm to higher (p. 90).

Wheat prices advanced 4 cents from the close on January 23. Corn and oats were steady to slightly higher (p. 93).

Fruit and vegetable shipments were reduced by freezing weather. Some lines scored advances (p. 96).

Butter markets were much stronger. Cheese prices maintained a steady tone (p. 94).

Hay markets were fairly steady. Good grades were in fair demand. The feed markets were irregular and unsettled (p. 98).

Red and alsike clover seed prices gained in some cities (p. 99).

Cotton prices declined. The markets were unsettled (p. 101)

Winter crops in many southern districts were damaged by low temperatures during the week under review (p. 102).

The statistical live stock and meat report for December appears on page 92.

The review of the condensed and evaporated milk market begins on front page.

RELIEF BUYING MAIN SUPPORT FOR MARKETS ON CANNED MILK

Heaviest Demand for Evaporated—Domestic Demand Slightly Stimulated by Lower Retail Prices.

Buying for European relief purposes constituted the principal support of condensed and evaporated milk markets during January, but regardless of this business, trading has been on a more or less irregular basis and the general situation has not materially changed.

Evaporated goods still make up the bulk of the trade, being preferred to condensed, which on account of the sugar is held at higher prices. At times during the month markets were momentarily strengthened by the calls issued by the relief committee for bids on large quantities, but this better feeling was for the most part short lived.

It is reported that orders for some 500,000 cases are anticipated and that already over 350,000 cases have been purchased, with the balance being filled at the rate of about 50,000 cases per week. Of these quantities about 80% is said to be evaporated milk and 20% condensed.

The exact prices at which these purchases were made can not be given, although it is generally accepted that they represented cuts

(Concluded on page 95, column 2)

RED CLOVER SEED PRICES ABOVE LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

Production in 1921 Falls Below the 1920 Output—Several Factors Likely to Control Future Price Trend.

The trend of red clover seed prices from now to the end of the present selling season will depend largely upon factors such as imports, supply, and demand, and upon whether or not farmers turn to other seeds such as alsike and sweet clover, according to information recently gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The average wholesale price for the best grade of red clover seed offered by seedsmen in 12 markets on Jan. 28 was $23.10 per 100 lbs. compared with $21.05 for the same date last year. Last year, due largely to the importation of large quantities of red clover seed (mostly from France) beginning the latter part of January and continuing until the end of July, the general trend of prices for red clover seed was lower during that period and prices fluctuated considerably.

LARGE IMPORTS LAST YEAR.

Between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, of last year, there was permitted entry under the seed importation act, 16,192,300 lbs., which was greatly in excess of the average annual imports during the past eleven years, and much of which arrived too late for sowing last spring. This year, however, the surplus available in Europe for export to this country is reported much smaller and many in the trade are of the opinion that imports during the next few months will not be in sufficient quantity to unduly depress the market as last year.

The revised figures for the production of clover seed in the United States indicate that the 1921 crop of 84,660,000 lbs. was 72½% of the 1920 crop of 116,640,000 lbs., and 95% of the 1919 crop of 89,040,000 lbs. Although these figures include all kinds of clover, the bulk of the clover production is red clover and these figures, therefore, in conjunction with data on the production of alsike and sweet clover, may be considered as a reliable indicator of the relative size of the 1921 and 1920 crops of red clover.

The last European crop also is believed to have been much smaller than the 1920 crop so that the total visible supply of new-crop red clover seed the world over is undoubtedly smaller than that of last year. In some of the European countries, particularly Italy, quantities of old seed still remain in growers'

(Concluded on page 100, column 1)

Live Stock and Meats

HOGS, SHEEP, AND LAMBS HIT NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR SEASON

Cattle Markets Fail to Follow in Upward Trend—Veal Calves, However, Score Good Gains.

(Chicago.)

Advances more or less spectacular and to a degree unlooked for in hog, sheep, lamb, and veal calf prices, and continued inability of the cattle market to show a healthy undertone even under moderate receipts, featured trading during the week ending Jan. 28.

While Chicago cattle receipts for the week decreased nearly 13,000 head and the ten-point total fell approximately 15,000 below that of the week previous and showed some shrinkage compared with the corresponding week last year, the market showed stability only on strictly good to choice fat steers with weight, which were scarce, and on canner and cutter stock.

The great bulk of receipts were warmed-up and short-fed stock of common, plain, and medium killing grades. That kind met a sluggish trade during most of the week, demonstrating that the market is in no shape to absorb normal supplies even at present prices, while the fact that so great a percentage of receipts consisted of cattle fed only 60 to 120 days seemed to indicate liquidation on the part of many holders, some of whom were required to face maturing land contracts or financial obligations.

INCREASED INQUIRIES FROM BREEDERS.

Contrasted with this condition was the increased inquiry on the part of breeders in widely separated sections of the country for bred cows and heifers despite the fact that stock and feeding cattle are selling high compared with fat cattle.

Hogs attained a new high level for the current season, despite the bearish pressure big packers attempted to exert through the medium of materially increasing the movement of direct hogs to Chicago from other markets and by either staying out of the trade or by buying sparingly on the advances. Average cost of hogs at Chicago at the week-end was $8.62, the highest since Aug. 20, 1921.

Under subnormal receipts, sheep and lamb prices established new high levels for the season.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week aggregated 181,000 cattle, 623,000 hogs, and 228,500 sheep, compared with 198,023 cattle, 633,879 hogs, and 247,064 sheep the previous week, and 184,885 cattle, 706,675 hogs, and 279,598 sheep the corresponding week last year.

BEST FAT STEERS GAIN.

Cattle.—Strictly good to best fat steers with weight were favored by buyers throughout the week and under a short supply that kind closed 15c to 25c above the close of the week previous. The moderate total supply was saturated with short-fed steers and half-fat light cattle on the yearling order.

Bulk of the best beef steer supply sold between $6.75 and $7.85. A few of the more common light killers dropped down to around $6, while there was a fair sprinkling of good fat steers and good yearlings up to $8.25 and $8.50, and a thin "uppercrust" of choice 1,350 to 1,600 lb. bullocks that brought $9–$9.50.

No yearlings passed $9 and, grade for grade, yearlings did not sell to as good advantage as heavy steers. Heavy heifers showed slight net declines for the week, other butcher she stock closing about steady with a week earlier, while canners and cutters showed a slight advance.

While a few of the best heavy cows sold around $6 and some heifers at $7 and above, $3.85–$5.50 took most of the she stuff above cutter grade, and canners and cutters sold largely at $2.75–$3.40.

Bulls closed at the week's low spot but steady to strong with a week previous. Bolognas sold largely at $4.25–$4.50. Medium fat bulls with weight rarely sold higher than best heavy sausage grades, but good, handy weight, beef bulls sold up to $5.50 and better.

Shipper competition and high lamb prices were bullish factors stimulating trade in veal calves which closed 75¢ higher for the week. Bulk of vealers sold at $10–$11 but choice 160–180-lb. calves sold in odd lots to shippers as high as $12 and $12.50.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS LOSE.

High prices for stockers and feeders compared with fat cattle, and the lowest temperatures of the winter, served to curtail local demand for that class of stock and the market closed about 25¢ lower than a week earlier. Prices at leading Missouri River markets were well sustained. Choice stockers sold at Omaha up to $7.15 and heavy feeders reached $7.10 at Kansas City. At these points few stockers that would grade good sold as low as $6 and at Chicago, the bulk of trading in stocker and feeder steers was at $6–$6.50. Quality rather than weight was the chief price determining influence, stockers selling practically as high, grade for grade, as 900 to 1,000 lb. feeders.

Hogs.—Receipts on Monday were considerably below expectancy and despite recent gains, the market advanced sharply until on Tuesday a top of $9.30 was reached, the highest since Sept. 6. On that day the average cost of packer and shipper droves at $8.69 was the highest since Aug. 19, 1921. A recession set in late Tuesday and on Wednesday the average cost at $8.45 was the lowest of the week.

(Concluded on page 92, column 1)

WEEK'S FRESH MEAT MARKETS REPORTED FIRM TO HIGHER.

Volume of Trade Limited—Poor Demand Shown for Choice Steer Beef—Pork Prices Uneven.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The meat market recovered somewhat during the week ending Jan. 27, from the low spot of the preceding week, and prices generally were on a firm to higher basis. The volume of trade at eastern markets was limited, but wholesalers as a rule held for higher prices. Both demand and prices showed some fluctuation at Chicago, although there was a generally firm undertone and a stronger market on all classes at the close.

Beef.—Supplies of beef were about the same as last week, with a slight improvement in average quality. The comparatively few choice steers on sale were in poor demand. The steer market at Boston opened 50¢ higher on Monday with a further advance of 50¢ later, while elsewhere generally steady prices were maintained throughout the week. Cows were steady to 50¢ higher at Boston and Philadelphia and unchanged at other markets during the week. Compared with last week's close steers were $1 higher at Boston, barely steady to 50¢ lower at New York and unchanged elsewhere. Cows closed 50¢ higher at Boston and Philadelphia, steady at Chicago, and weak to 50¢ lower at New York. Bulls were firm to slightly higher at Chicago and steady elsewhere.

KOSHER BEEF PRICES UNEVEN.

Kosher beef closed steady at Boston and Philadelphia, weak at New York, and $1 ower at Chicago.

Veal.—There was a fair demand for veal, particularly for the better grades, and prices ruled generally firm except at Philadelphia. That market opened $1 higher on Monday, but the advance was lost later in the week. Compared with the close of the previous week, Chicago was $1 to $2 higher with eastern markets unchanged.

Lamb.—There was only a fair demand for the moderate supplies of lamb and the market showed some weakness late in the week, although wholesalers tried to hold for higher prices. Light lambs were comparatively scarce and in better demand than the heavier weights. Compared with a week

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1922.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	226	$8.66	230	$8.69	233	$8.45	231	$8.61	238	$8.67	237	$8.76	232	$8.62	242	$7.88	237	$9.40
E. St. Louis	183	9.05	203	9.46	207	8.76	200	8.71	223	8.64	218	8.92	201	8.96	214	8.04	212	9.77
Kansas City	224	8.22	223	8.58	230	8.22	223	8.35	228	8.33	244	8.32	226	8.34	231	7.55	237	9.19
Omaha	233	8.14	236	8.39	238	7.82	234	8.11	235	8.27	234	8.44	236	8.14	237	7.55	243	9.16
S. St. Paul	210	8.34	225	8.45	232	7.85	214	8.12	221	8.30	228	8.47	224	8.15	227	7.73	222	9.21

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,342	23,958	45,381	206,611	76,361	130,250	76,978	24,027	52,951
Denver [1]	4,140	11,237	1,788	8,686	257	9,607	33,186	25,435	3,682
East St. Louis	19,449	7,439	8,918	82,019	43,504	27,589	8,660	3,149	3,517
Indianapolis [1]	9,468	3,639	4,951	36,061	9,685	25,696	2,752	1,356	1,372
Kansas City	42,698	17,445	22,209	45,485	12,441	33,135	38,446	16,230	21,864
Oklahoma City	6,202	2,423	4,026	9,057	978	8,062	71	132	65
Omaha	29,612	15,448	14,164	67,833	26,792	41,041	43,151	15,747	27,404
St. Joseph [1]	11,205	4,298	6,908	47,964	7,870	39,255	14,203	3,312	13,104
St. Paul [1]	15,452	5,067	10,578	55,878	17,254	38,280	15,492	6,603	8,501
Sioux City	14,912	8,703	5,612	43,819	19,888	21,461	6,314	1,099	4,654
Wichita [1]	6,971	5,871	1,557	10,725	121	10,325	1,897	1,814	43
Total	229,451	105,528	126,155	614,138	215,151	381,101	241,150	98,904	137,157
Previous week	265,463	196,689	138,765	624,985	213,024	404,615	254,886	99,553	144,391

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 27.

ago, Boston closed weak to $1 lower, New York and Philadelphia steady to strong, and Chicago $1 to $2 higher.

Mutton.—There was a sufficient demand for the light supply of mutton offered at eastern markets to hold prices about steady, although trade was not active. At Chicago higher lamb prices resulted in a strong mutton market, sheep of all grades selling higher than a week earlier. Compared with a week ago, Chicago closed $1 to $2 higher, with eastern markets steady.

Pork.—The pork market was unsettled with the demand uneven and fluctuating. Higher prices on live hogs had a tendency to strengthen the dressed market, and although dealers were desirous of moving stocks they were not disposed to sacrifice. Supplies in general were moderate but fully equal to the demand. Compared with last Friday, Boston closed 50¢ higher on light loins and picnics with heavy loins 50¢ to $1 lower, New York was steady to $2 higher, Philadelphia steady to $1 higher, and Chicago about 50¢ higher.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Jan. 27, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,155	.....	4,414
Denver	8,530	196	2,652
East St. Louis	2,519	950	276
Fort Worth	1,898	.....	915
Indianapolis	318	90	.....
Kansas City	10,343	1,345	15,170
Oklahoma City	914	.....	132
Omaha	10,148	.....	3,373
St. Joseph	1,940	.....	809
St. Paul	3,408	302	137
Sioux City	6,139	70	493
Wichita	3,714	121	.....
Total	55,026	3,074	28,371
Previous week	52,982	4,334	30,619
Same week last year [1]	41,264	6,551	9,337
State destination:			
California	350	.....	.....
Colorado	3,637	93	448
Idaho	34	.....	306
Illinois	6,496	1,110	13,427
Indiana	1,816	90	415
Iowa	12,019	472	1,643
Kansas	7,259	290	1,551
Kentucky	105	.....	376
Maryland	133	.....	.....
Massachusetts	57	.....	.....
Michigan	292	.....	2,561
Minnesota	459	175	2
Missouri	5,928	742	3,320
Nebraska	11,031	62	3,507
New Mexico	2	.....	.....
New York	24	.....	242
Ohio	1,341	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,409	.....	132
Pennsylvania	452	.....	.....
South Dakota	680	.....	302
Tennessee	80	40	.....
Texas	668	.....	.....
Utah	24	.....	.....
Virginia	165	.....	.....
West Virginia	62	.....	.....
Wisconsin	68	.....	93
Wyoming	435	.....	46
Total	55,026	3,074	28,371

[1] Not including Denver.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.	Dec. 30.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$21.50-23.50	$21.00-22.50	$20.00-22.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	25.00-26.50	25.00-26.50	23.50-26.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	15.25-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	19.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	19.50-22.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	30.00-31.00	30.00-32.00	27.00-31.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	12.50-13.00	12.00-12.50	12.25-13.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	9.75-10.25	9.50- 9.75	9.50-10.25
Pure lard, tierces	11.50-12.00	10.50-11.50	10.50-12.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.00-11.50	10.50-11.25	10.75-11.25

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$9.15-10.00	.....	$8.00- 9.10	$7.75- 9.00	.....
Good	8.15- 9.15	$7.50- 8.25	6.80- 8.00	6.75- 7.75	$7.50- 8.50
Medium	7.00- 8.15	6.50- 7.50	6.15- 6.80	6.15- 6.75	6.00- 7.50
Common	6.00- 7.00	5.75- 6.50	5.40- 6.15	5.50- 6.15	5.00- 6.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.00- 9.75	.....	8.25- 9.25	7.85- 9.25	.....
Good	8.00- 9.00	7.50- 8.25	6.85- 8.25	7.00- 7.85	7.50- 8.50
Medium	6.75- 8.00	6.50- 7.50	6.15- 6.85	6.25- 7.00	6.00- 7.50
Common	5.75- 6.75	5.25- 6.50	5.25- 6.15	5.50- 6.25	5.00-6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.10- 7.50	4.00- 8.00	3.90- 6.85	4.00- 7.25	3.50- 7.50
Cows, common-choice	3.75- 6.00	3.50- 5.50	3.65- 5.15	3.50- 5.50	3.25- 5.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.90- 5.90	3.50- 5.50	3.15- 5.10	2.75- 4.75	3.25- 5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75- 3.75	2.25- 3.50	2.25- 3.65	1.50- 3.25	2.00- 3.00
Canner steers	3.15- 4.25	2.50- 3.50	2.75- 3.50	2.50- 3.50	2.75- 3.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.75-11.00	7.00-11.50	6.50-10.00	6.00- 9.50	6.00- 9.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00- 8.25	4.00- 8.25	4.00- 7.75	4.00- 7.25	3.00- 6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25- 6.75	5.00- 6.50	5.25- 7.00	4.75- 6.85	4.50- 6.25
750-1,000 lbs. common-choice	5.15- 6.75	4.75- 6.50	5.25- 7.00	4.75- 7.00	4.25- 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.50- 6.50	3.75- 6.50	4.40- 6.85	4.50- 7.25	4.00- 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25- 5.00	3.00- 5.00	3.25- 5.50	3.25- 5.25	2.50- 4.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.25- 6.50	6.00- 7.25	5.25- 7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 5.25	4.00- 5.75	3.75- 5.50	.....
HOGS.					
Top	9.60	9.50	9.05	9.10	9.10
Bulk of sales	8.95- 9.25	9.00- 9.40	8.60- 9.00	8.50- 8.90	8.75- 9.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.90- 9.10	8.40- 9.25	8.20- 8.90	8.50- 8.85	8.50- 8.85
Medium (200-250 lbs.) common-choice	9.00- 9.30	9.00- 9.40	8.75- 9.00	8.60- 9.00	8.65- 9.00
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.20- 9.50	9.15- 9.50	8.35- 9.05	8.75- 9.00	8.85- 9.10
Light lights (130-150 lbs.) common-choice	9.30- 9.50	9.25- 9.50	8.00- 9.05	8.85- 9.10	9.00- 9.10
Packing sows (250 lbs. up) smooth	7.90- 8.40	6.75- 7.50	7.15- 7.65	7.25- 8.00	6.75- 7.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up) rough	7.65- 8.00	6.00- 6.75	6.75- 7.15	6.75- 7.25	6.50- 7.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.40	.....	.....	9.00- 9.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.25- 9.25	7.75- 8.85	8.25- 8.75	9.00- 9.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.75-13.90	11.50-13.50	11.25-13.00	12.00-13.25	10.75-13.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	11.75-13.00	.....
Culls and common	9.25-11.50	8.00-11.25	7.50-11.00	9.25-11.75	7.50-10.50
Feeding lambs	10.50-12.75	.....	9.50-11.50	10.50-12.00	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.50-12.75	8.25-11.75	9.50-11.50	9.50-12.00	8.75-11.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50- 9.50	5.25- 8.25	5.50- 8.00	6.50- 8.25	6.00- 8.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.00- 7.75	4.50- 7.00	5.00- 7.25	5.25- 7.75	5.75- 7.25
Culls and common	2.50- 4.75	2.00- 4.25	2.75- 4.75	2.75- 5.00	2.00- 5.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24	Jan. 3.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00-16.00	$15.00-16.00	$17.00-18.00	.....	$14.00-15.00	.....
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	$13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	$14.00-15.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	10.00-11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-11.00
Common	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	8.50- 9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	.....
Common	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	7.75- 8.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Common	12.00-14.00	10.00-13.00	9.00-11.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	13.50-14.00	14.50-16.00	16.00-17.50	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00
10-12 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
12-14 lbs. average	12.00-12.50	12.50-14.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
14-16 lbs. average	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
16 lbs. and over	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.50-12.00	13.00-14.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	10.00-11.50	11.00-12.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00	12.00-14.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	11.00-11.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50	10.00-10.50	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.50	10.00-12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	12.50-13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-27.00
Good	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00
Common	21.00-23.00	19.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00
Mutton—						
Good	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	16.00	16.00	14.00-15.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-13.00
Common	9.00-12.00	8.00-11.00	7.00- 9.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	9.00-11.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 90.)

After Wednesday moderate daily gains were the rule, big packers needing hogs after their scant purchases earlier in the week. The top price reached on Saturday of $9.25 was within 5c of Tuesday's early top and hogs averaging 200 lbs. and up sold as high early as any time Tuesday, making the day's average cost at $8.76 the highest of the season. This put hogs at the week-end largely 50c-60c higher than a week earlier with packing sows up 75c on an average.

The week's average cost of packer and shipper droves at $8.62 was $1.89 higher than that of the week ending Nov. 19, the low spot of the present season. During most of the week the bulk of sales were within a narrower range than for any recent week, a 25c spread generally covering the bulk of desirable hogs averaging 200 lbs.

The shipping outlet absorbed 76,361 hogs, which was about 37% of the receipts.

HOG QUALITY AGAIN GOOD.

General quality again averaged good. The average weight for the past five weeks has been from two to three pounds lighter than for the corresponding weeks a year ago, despite the fact that the abundance of cheap corn might lead one to expect the opposite. The relatively large numbers of short-fed cattle now arriving at market centers may partially explain this apparent anomaly. Many shippers who have hogs following cattle, send the hogs to market soon after the cattle leave. Furthermore, the attractive prices for hogs, and in many cases, the necessity for liquidation sometime before March 1, have undoubtedly drawn a larger percentage of the lighter weights to market than would otherwise have come at this time.

Demand for stock pigs at Kansas City exceeded the supply and prices advanced 50c for the week, desirable grades reaching $8.75. St. Paul killer buyers outbid feeder buyers and paid $9.50 for the best pigs after midweek.

Sheep. Receipts below normal, continued strength in the wool market, and a healthy demand from both shippers and local slaughterers, brought further advances in sheep and lambs and new high price records for the current season were easily attained. Good to choice fat lambs and yearlings gained 40c-60c for the week, while sheep and feeding lambs were mostly 25c higher.

Bulk of fat lambs in fleece sold at $13.25-$13.75 with a daily top of $13.85 after Monday. Prime, handyweight yearling wethers touched $12.90, two year old wethers $9.50, and good natured wethers $8.25, while choice, handy, fat ewes sold upward to $7.75. The bulk of fat ewes sold at $6.75-$7.50.

The few feeding lambs offered were actively bought up largely at $11.50-$12.25, a fleshier shearing grade going to the country as high as $12.75 and $13.

Opening Jan. 30.—Under moderate cattle receipts, the general market was steady to 15c higher, beef steers showing the advance while practically all other classes held steady. Top heavy steers sold at $8.90, while best yearlings brought $8.50, the bulk of beef steers changing hands at $6.50-$7.65.

Further strength was displayed in hogs, the market being mostly 10c-15c higher and closing strong. The top was $9.40 on 130-160 lb. averages, with the bulk at $8.75-$9.15.

Best fat lambs sold 10c-15c lower, others and fat sheep steady to 25c lower, and feeder lambs about steady. The fat lamb top was $13.75 with fat yearlings at $12.40, two year old wethers at $9.50, aged wethers at $8.10, and ewes at $7. Feeder lambs sold at $11.50-$12.50 and shearers upward to $12.90.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR DECEMBER, 1921.

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF, AND VEAL.

	Dec., 1921.	Dec., 1920.	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1921.	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	586,192	667,344	7,608,280	8,608,691
Calves	259,045	244,573	3,807,568	4,058,370
Average live weight:				
Cattle ... pounds	1,008.28	977.85		
Calves ... do	174.26	171.80		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ... do	537.46	516.75		
Calves ... do	100.31	99.47		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ... do	315,054,752	344,850,012	4,112,802,136	4,577,374,332
Veal ... do	25,984,804	24,327,676	366,867,181	402,128,127
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	63,188,392	89,718,237		
Cured beef ... do	17,144,477	22,447,823		
End of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	68,226,221	120,245,437		
Cured beef ... do	16,321,593	22,567,257		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	274,250	1,583,434	12,361,583	90,030,144
Cured beef ... do	1,325,056	3,053,993	24,570,582	25,771,176
Canned beef ... do	154,646	221,691	6,077,248	23,766,000
Oleo oil and stearin ... do	10,707,547	8,259,833	160,674,137	91,881,322
Tallow ... do	696,586	3,196,751	13,797,928	20,691,638
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	3,421,681	2,158,633	32,377,922	50,182,105
Tallow ... do	4,633	1,475,752	1,868,412	14,874,637
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$5.75			
Calves	$7.51			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.74	$11.88		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$14.05	$18.37		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$7.81	$10.39		
Veal carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$18.20	$19.76		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,416,592	1,395,027	19,786,794	22,196,665
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	245,395	279,610	3,503,861	4,101,757
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Dec. 1	(2)	(2)		

HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,806,798	3,985,125	38,982,356	38,018,684
Average live weight ... pounds	220.50	221.26		
Average dressed weight ... do	168.67	166.47		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	642,092,619	663,403,759	6,735,560,378	6,459,105,273
Number of pounds lard per 100 lbs. live weight ... do	16.38			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	37,512,934	60,007,484		
Cured pork ... do	318,076,056	366,669,246		
Lard	42,001,231	36,683,483		
End of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	49,520,430	93,990,062		
Cured pork ... do	360,942,303	439,990,237		
Lard ... do	46,713,793	59,318,673		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh pork ... do	1,410,099	9,759,357	56,083,795	38,305,236
Cured pork ... do	38,869,505	85,967,537	680,530,056	860,631,168
Canned pork ... do	114,140	76,817	1,150,082	1,802,241
Sausage ... do	619,036	1,121,380	8,908,222	17,667,386
Lard ... do	66,046,169	91,287,785	892,883,645	635,488,022
Imports of fresh pork ... do	107,847	125,114	816,093	1,541,009
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$6.94			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$7.05	$9.69		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$17.23	$19.98		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	$13.53	$16.59		
Picnics, 6-8 lbs (eastern markets	$11.82	$14.55		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$14.98	$18.65		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$24.35	$34.17		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. average (eastern markets)	$22.04	$25.31		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$10.92	$17.89		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,930,790	4,199,945	41,100,989	42,121,255
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	35,426	37,488	498,516	728,419
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,000	59,368,000		
Dec. 1	(2)	(2)		

SHEEP, LAMB, AND MUTTON.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	889,981	932,417	13,001,905	10,982,180
Average live weight ... pounds	82.51	85.66		
Average dressed weight ... do	38.83	40.31		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	34,557,962	37,585,729	493,409,891	423,060,471
Storage:				
Beginning of month ... do	7,520,449	56,701,873		
End of month ... do	6,401,382	68,031,690		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[1] ... do	146,424	425,028	64,104,295	3,771,011
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do	1,416,208	10,648,347	25,391,988	101,168,319
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$9.07			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium-prime (Chicago)	$10.65	$11.11		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$24.19	$25.06		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$5.07	$5.16		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$13.57	$13.05		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,664,337	1,566,438	24,168,032	23,537,534
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	202,202	238,813	3,094,627	5,179,739
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1	33,480,000	34,984,000		

[1] Including reexports. [2] Figures not available.

Grain

WHEAT PRICES SCORE ADVANCE OF 4 CENTS DURING PAST WEEK

Strength in Foreign Markets and Good Demand from Mills were Factors—Corn and Oats Steady.

May wheat at Chicago closed Jan. 30 at $1.19¾ or 4⅛¢ up from the close on Jan. 23. The trend during the whole week was upward notwithstanding the fact that there was a good deal of profit taking each day. The privately estimated farm reserves of 140,000,000 bus. or 17.5% of the crop as compared with 264,000,000 bus. at the corresponding time last year was an important factor.

The strength which developed at both Liverpool and Buenos Aires, together with a good milling demand, added greatly to the activity of the market and the continued drouth and cold weather in the Southwest were also strengthening factors. The advance at Buenos Aires was about 10¢ for the week, caused in part by the advance in foreign exchange. Corn was up ¾¢ from the close Jan. 23, more in sympathy with wheat than from an improved demand. There was a feeling that corn was too low compared with other grains.

CASH WHEAT ALSO GAINS.

Cash wheat advanced also but in most markets over a narrower range than the futures. At New York the advance of 3¢ to $1.64 c. i. f. track on Jan. 28 for No. 1 Northern Spring was due partly to the light receipts and decreasing stocks. Cable advices of higher foreign markets also stimulated the demand. At Chicago cash grain followed closely the advance in the future quotations.

The increased movement of wheat to Kansas City during the week, amounting to 1,273 cars, was unexpected by the trade as it was thought that the wheat yet to be marketed at interior points in tributary territory was in strong hands and would probably be held pending a more favorable condition of the new crop. Milling demand improved somewhat during the week and mills were good buyers of Dark Hard Winter. There was an improved flour demand, but foreign demand for grain was less evident. Colorado Durum wheat was sold during the week for the latter half of February loading at 3¢ under Chicago May, while premiums as a rule were about 3½¢ over May for Gulf loading. Argentine offerings to Europe were said to be about 9¢ under American quotations.

The demand at Cincinnati was principally from near-by mills, as current prices caused quotations to Tennessee and Virginia mills to be above those from Indianapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Toledo also became a competitor and was reported to be receiving a large part of the orders.

CORN AND OATS SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

The strength in coarse grains at Kansas City was largely the result of a better demand from Texas and Mexico and other southern points. While corn is still available in Mexico the trade there is buying considerable white corn at Kansas City. Farmers are moving corn and oats more freely, although the price of hogs is stimulating the feeding of corn to quite an extent.

Cash corn at Cincinnati gained 2¢ during the week for No. 2 grades. The general demand was good both for export and from local alcohol manufacturers.

Heavy receipts prevented any material increase in the price of corn at New York but there was a good demand for milling and for export. Large clearances for Russia and Germany were reported particularly from Baltimore and New Orleans.

The firmness in oats was due partly to the strength of other grains but there was also a little better export demand. Inquiry for rye and rye flour for export to Russia caused a little more firmness in the rye market at New York but little business was transacted because of the scarcity of money.

EXPORTS OF CORN INCREASE.

As is shown in the table on this page wheat exports of inspected grain under American grades were less for wheat but considerably more for corn than during the previous week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage were reported at 39,512,000 bus. compared with 40,036,000 at the corresponding time last year. Wheat visible was reported at 43,871,000 bus., an increase of 49,000 for the week. Canadian visible, Jan. 20 was reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at 51,036,827 bus. Total exports of wheat from the United States in December were 10,451,383 bus. and of flour 1,014,012 bbls.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 28, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	890	4,060	.....	118	170
Gulf ports[2]	665	1,241	16	24	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,056	.....	.....	23	.....
Total	2,611	5,301	16	165	170
Previous week	3,641	4,737	17	100	523
Corresponding week last year	5,344	1,363	1	514	1,540
Total July 1, 1921, to Jan. 28, 1922	146,753	34,763	568	18,057	6,563
Corresponding period last year	175,673	7,174	2,529	14,820	25,235

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Polish Wheat Crop 35,576,000 Bushels.

The 1921 wheat crop of Poland is officially placed at 35,576,000 bus. This compares with an average yield of 63,500,000 bus. for the 3-year period, 1911–1913. The area sown to wheat during 1921 was 2,082,000 acres, compared with the 1911–1913 average of 3,320,000 acres. The yield per acre during 1921 was 17.1 bus., compared with an average of 19.2 during the 3-year period, 1911–1913.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	115⅞	115¾	115⅝	115⅛	114⅞	116¼
	July	103	102	101⅞	102	102	102¾
Corn	May	55⅝	53½	53¾	53⅜	53⅝	53½
	July	53⅜	55¼	55½	55⅜	55⅛	55¼
Oats	May	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	39	38¾	39
	July	40	40	40	39⅞	39⅝	40
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	107⅝	107⅜	106¾	106⅝	106¼	107¼
	July	97⅝	96¾	95⅞	96⅛	96¼	97
Corn	May	47¼	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	47	47⅜
	July	49⅜	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49¼	49½
Oats	May	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	37	37¼

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Jan. 27, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No 3	.....	131	128½	.....	130¼	127½
Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	115	115	.....	117	....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	114	.....	.....	113	113¾
Red Winter	No. 3	.....	123½	.....	120¼	.....	119
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	142	145	145	145	141	141
	No. 2	137	139	143	137	135	137
	No. 3	13	136	136	136	131	130
	No. 4	127	130	132	130	123	126
Northern Spg.	No. 3	122	125	122	131	.....	119
	No. 4	119	120	118	115	114	114
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	122	.....	123½	126	.....	119
	No. 2	124⅝	126¾	126¼	125⅜	125¼	122
	No. 3	122¾	124½	124⅛	123	122	122
	No. 4	.....	121½	.....	118	118	115
Hard Winter	No. 1	116½	118	117	115¼	111½	116
	No. 2	118¾	118⅛	116⅝	114⅞	11 ⅛	113
	No. 3	116	116½	115¾	113½	113¾	113⅜
	No. 4	108½	115	113	111¼	110¾	109
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	116	.....	.....	116	....
	No. 3	112	112	112¼	111	110	110⅞
	No. 4	.....	108½	109⅛	105	104¾	106⅝
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	111	.....	.....	.....	109	110⅜
	No. 2	113⅝	.....	113½	109	108	111
	No. 3	14¾	114	112	115	107	109⅛
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	110¼	.....	.....	108	107	108
	No. 3	108	.....	.....	106	105⅜	106⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	123¾	124¾	121¼	119½	120¾	123½
	No. 3	118¾	119	116	115¼	116½	120½
	No. 4	113	.....	112¾	110	110	114

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	49¾	50	.....	50	....
	No. 2	49¼	49½	49¾	49½	49¼	49½
	No. 3	48¾	49½	48¾	48¾	48½	48¼
	No. 4	47	47¼	47½	47½	47¼	47½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	49¾	50	.....	50½	49½
	No. 2	49¼	49½	50	49½	49¾	49¼
	No. 3	48½	48½	48½	48¾	48½	48¾
	No. 4	47¼	47½	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½
Mixed	No. 2	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½	49¼	49¼
	No. 3	48¼	48¼	48¾	48½	48¼	48¼
	No. 4	47¼	47¼	47¾	47¼	47	47¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	43½	.....	44	.....	.....	44
	No. 3	42	42½	43	43	42¼	42¼
	No. 4	41	41½	42¼	.....	42	....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	44¼	44½	.....	.....	.....	44½
	No. 2	44	.....	44½	44	43¾	44⅛
Yellow	No. 1	44½	.....	45¼	.....	44½	....
	No. 2	44½	45	45	44½	44	44
Mixed	No. 2	44	44½	44½	44¼	44	44
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	.....	42	42	41¾	41¾	....
	No. 2	41¼	41⅞	41¾	41¾	41½	41½
	No. 3	41½	.....	.....	41½	41½	....
Yellow	No. 1	41¾	42	.....	41¾	41¾	....
	No. 2	41½	42	.....	41¾	41½	....
	No. 3	41½	41¾	.....	41½	41¾	41⅜
Mixed	No. 1	41½	41¾	.....	.....	41½	....
	No. 2	41⅜	41¾	.....	41¾	41½	41¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	48¼	48	48¼	48½	.....	48½
	No. 2	48	48	.....	48½	48½	48½
	No. 3	47½	47½	.....	.....	47½	....
Yellow	No. 1	48½	48¾	49	48¾	.....	49
	No. 2	48½	48¾	49	48½	48¼	48¼
	No. 3	48	48	48½	48	48	47¾

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	38¼	37½	37¾	37½	37¼	37½
	No. 3	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	34¾
	No. 4	33¾	34	34	33½	33	33½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	33½	33½	34	33	33½	33½
	No. 3	32½	32½	33¼	32¼	32¼	32½
	No. 4	31¾	32¼	32¾	31	32	31¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	36½	.....	38	37	.....	....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	33½	33⅞	.....	33½	33½	33½
	No. 4	33	33½	33¾	33	33⅛	33¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	37	37¼	.....	37¾	36	36½
	No. 3	37	36	36	35	35½	35¾
	No. 4	35½	35½	35½	34¾	34½	35

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		82¾	83¾	.....	83	.....	....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	77	77½	77½	77	76	76½

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS ASSUME MUCH STRONGER TONE DURING WEEK

Lighter Supplies and Increased Demand Important Factors in Upward Reaction of Markets.

Lighter supplies and better demand were the factors largely responsible for the reaction in the butter markets to a much stronger position during the week ending Jan. 28. Practically all fall and winter the comparatively heavy domestic receipts and imports have held the markets in the buyer's favor. Consumption has been large but seldom large enough to clean up the available supplies, and as a result, the firm markets and advancing prices usually looked for during the winter months have not materialized. Instead markets were subject to long periods of depression with prices dropping to exceptionally low levels.

During the week ending Jan. 28 and the week before, however, demand gradually increased until it was possible to move receipts soon after arrival and the accumulations on the market were greatly reduced. Demand was undoubtedly stimulated by the low prices, but buyers were also working on very light stocks and sought to increase them.

COLDER WEATHER CUTS PRODUCTION.

Another important factor which added to the strength of the markets was the severe weather which recently swept the producing sections and promised to reduce production which up to this time has been very large compared with other years. The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association in their report for the week ending Jan. 21 showed a decrease under the previous week of 11.6% and an increase over the corresponding week last year of 21.1%, while their previous report showed these percentages as 7.2% and 33.9%, respectively. Other reports from producing sections also indicate a marked reduction in the make. The actual effect of lighter production was not felt to any extent during the week because the butter manufactured during the cold weather had not had time to reach the markets. The sentimental effect, however, was large enough to materially strengthen the markets.

The reaction which came toward the close of the week ending Jan. 21 continued during the following week. Orders began to come in causing accumulations to melt away. Early in the week it became apparent that higher prices would result and some speculative demand developed. Supplies of fine butter soon became short and buyers turned their attention to lower scores until all grades were closely cleaned up. The demand for storage butter, which previously was very light, was also considerably improved.

An indication that the demand was not entirely speculative and that the firmer tone of the markets was well grounded was the movement of storage stocks. A purely speculative demand, although apparently cleaning up accumulations, does not always move the butter into consumptive channels and usually results in an increase in the movement into storage. Though some of the butter bought during the week undoubtedly was moved into warehouses, the movement was not large and the net reduction in stocks during the week was good, indicating that the demand was largely consumptive. Prices were gradually advanced and operators were confident that the markets were fundamentally stronger than for some time past.

After advances on 92 score butter during the week of ½¢ to 2¢ the market became easy and unsettled on Friday, principally because buyers had supplied their needs for the immediate future and did not care to follow the market to higher levels. It was not caused by excessive stocks as fancy butter at all the markets was scarce and lower scores were not plentiful. This is an indication that despite the firmer tendencies the markets continue nervous. All operators are anxious to keep goods moving and any indication, however slight, such as lighter demand, immediately causes pressure to sell and an easier tone. All grades found a fair movement except storage which was neglected and showed rather heavy price reductions.

Importations at New York during the week were so light as to hardly be a factor in the market. The only arrivals reported were five cars of New Zealand butter from Vancouver, said to be of fancy quality. This was offered at 38¢ but buyers were not interested. Danish butter from the last cargo which arrived moved slowly at the same prices as fancy domestic.

STEADY TONE MAINTAINED BY CHEESE MARKETS DURING WEEK

Fresh Cheese Weaker in Wholesale Distributing Markets—Orders Shipped More Readily.

While the tone of Wisconsin primary cheese markets took on a little strength toward the latter part of the week ending Jan. 29, the situation on the whole shows no material reaction from the steady position which has been maintained since the holidays.

The week opened with practically no change in prices on Wisconsin cheese boards following the previous week of comparatively light trading, during which some concessions in selling prices were made. Weather conditions, however, were more favorable and shipping was not hampered as it had been, which made it possible to handle orders more advantageously. Furthermore Wisconsin dealers reported a very good demand from Southern buyers, all of which helped support the current week's market.

DEALERS CLEAN UP STOCKS.

Regardless of an increase in receipts at country warehouses, a good many dealers report having had orders sufficient to practically clean up stocks on most styles except Longhorns, which again appear to be rather draggy. The increase in receipts, which in turn represents an increased production, is partly attributed to the fact that a good many factories which have been making brick cheese are turning to American cheese on account of the dull demand and low prices which prevail for the former type. There is a difference of opinion among Wisconsin dealers as to price tendencies in the immediate future, although quite a good many look for material declines by spring.

In the distributing markets the tone on cured cheese is firm, but trading in fresh cheese lacks confidence. As a matter of fact, dealers with stocks of fresh cheese are pushing sales, so much so in some markets that buyers are holding back. At Philadelphia it is reported that some of the trade who are usually buyers have been trying to move some of their accumulations in a wholesale way, although with comparatively little success so far.

The tone on fresh cheese at New York is weak, with heavier receipts, but only a fair demand. Much of the fresh cheese is reported as being used for grinding purposes. The supply of cured cheese is becoming lighter right along and statistically the situation is firm. Consumptive demand in general at New York appears to be lighter now than it was, some of the trade believing that with foreign types of cheese again available on the market part of the demand has been diverted to these types.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	37	34	37	36	38
Tuesday	38	34½	37	37	37¼
Wednesday	39	35	37	37½	37¼
Thursday	39	36½	37½	37½	37½
Friday	39	36¼	38½	37	37¼
Saturday	38½	36½	38¼	37	36½
Average for week	38.42	35.50	37.60	37.00	37.46
Previous week	37.08	32.83	35.75	36.25	37.08
Corresponding week last year	49.83	45.71	49.75	50.00	41.41

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–21	19½–20½	21–22	24½	.....
Tuesday	20–21	19½–20	21–22	24½	19½
Wednesday	20–21	19½–20	21–22	23¼	19½
Thursday	20–21	19½–20	21–22	23½	19½
Friday	20–20½	19½–20	21–22	24¼	19½
Saturday	20–20½	19½–20	21–22	21¼	19½
Average for week	20.42	19.79	21.50	24.00	19.42
Previous week	20.83	20.25	21.46	23.79	20.00
Corresponding week last year	27.75	24.54	25.00	23.25	21.46

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	31½	Friday	33
Tuesday	32½	Saturday	33½
Wednesday	33		
Thursday	33½	Average	32.83

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Jan. 28.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,273,041	9,756,289	7,361,386
Receipts since Jan. 1	38,405,694	28,132,653	28,955,469
Put into cold storage	703,820	789,421	646,170
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,069,175	2,838,643	2,704,705
Change during week	−2,365,355	−2,049,222	−2,058,535
Total holdings	25,860,722	28,226,077	28,197,813
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,288,240	2,713,687	2,605,828
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,821,195	7,532,955	10,836,415
Put into cold storage	141,896	276,389	178,851
Withdrawn from cold storage	813,870	745,574	804,620
Change during week	− 668,974	− 469,185	− 625,769
Total holdings	8,947,044	9,616,018	10,199,871
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,044,181	5,012,968	4,871,735
Receipts since Jan. 1	21,386,868	17,312,687	22,166,191
Put into cold storage	887,128	2,076,030	2,189,527
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,068,223	1,953,473	2,877,214
Change during week	−2,181,095	+ 122,557	− 687,687
Total holdings	73,542,132	75,723,227	61,740,218
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	199,942	186,554	190,253
Receipts since Jan. 1	721,941	521,999	610,355
Put into cold storage	1,915	4,784	2,873
Withdrawn from cold storage	88,958	102,421	24,370
Change during week	− 87,013	− 97,637	− 21,497
Total holdings	147,300	234,313	19,921

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR JANUARY.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total stocks,[1] Jan. 1:				
1922	212,280	756,985	112,683	7,200,213
1921	281,726	580,911	199,307	11,784,374
Unsold stocks,[2] Jan. 1:				
1922	212,280	741,480	112,683	6,562,069
1921	281,726	1,139	199,307	5,561,644

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During December, 1921.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]
New England	.....	.....	8 -13	8 -13
Middle Atlantic	15-18	15 -18	5½-13	8 -13
South Atlantic	.....	13½	9 -13	9 -13
East North Central	11-13½	11½-13½	7 -13	7 -13
West North Central	.....	13½	4 -13	4 -13
South Central	.....	13½	8½-13	8½-13
Northwestern	.....	13½	6 -14	7 -14
Southwestern	.....	13½	7 -14	9 -14

[1] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 35¢–55¢ for case goods and 20¢–40¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢–12¢ for case goods and 3½¢–12½¢ for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 11¢–12¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 11¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard; whole milk powder in barrels at 29¼¢ per lb., ocean freight paid from Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During December, 1921.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France	104,812	Chile	1,110
Germany	59,968	Peru	3,291
Netherlands	90	Venezuela	2,092
United Kingdom	43,400	China	124
Canada	8,439	Japan	6,540
Bermuda	200	Australia	44,820
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,000	Philippine Islands	5,445
Panama	815	Other countries	608
Mexico	6,925		
Cuba	1,072	Total, Dec. 1921	291,887
British West Indies	1,079	Total, Dec. 1920	790,501
Brazil	57	Jan.-Dec., 1921.	9,446,390
		Jan.-Dec., 1920.	3,142,039

Iowa Leads in Number of Purebred Swine on Farms.

Of the total number of swine on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920 (59,368,167), 2,049,900, or 3.5%, were purebred, the United States Census Bureau has announced.

The States reporting the largest percentages of purebred swine were Massachusetts, with 6.3%; Connecticut, with 5.5%; New Hampshire, with 5%; North Dakota, with 4.8%; South Dakota, with 4.8%; and Illinois, with 4.7%. The States reporting the largest numbers of purebred swine were as follows: Iowa, 289,042; Illinois, 215,965; Indiana, 159,696; Missouri, 148,811; Nebraska, 112,502; Minnesota, 99,443; and Ohio, 96,908.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK.

(Concluded from front page.)

under previous sales and were close to cost. Recent purchases are reported mostly for Russian relief and will probably be included among January exports. The latest available export figures cover the month of December, during which time heaviest shipments were made to Germany and Poland.

Domestic demand seems to have increased in some centers, stimulated largely by lower retail prices. Competition among large retail distributors is very keen and lack of confidence in future developments has led some wholesale distributors to reduce prices in an effort to move stocks before it should become necessary to accept losses in the event of prices being lowered. Prices paid producers for milk during January were lower in all parts of the country and in some localities through the section comprising Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan are down to $1.44 per 100 lbs. February prices have not been generally announced.

Manufacturers' selling prices during December were reduced in all markets, and while the average prices for the month were around $5.70 and $4.40 for condensed and evaporated, respectively, prices as low as $5 per case on condensed and $3.37 on evapoated were reported.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Stocks.	Jan. 1, 1922.		Dec. 1, 1921.[1]		Jan. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks.	24,217	10,211	29,430	15,261	45,776	22,050
Total unsold stocks	16,476	6,470	23,065	10,330	40,062	18,561
Total unfilled orders	.....	.....	529	.....	.....	.....
EVAPORATED						
Total stocks	144,463	499	143,242	565	170,535	533
Total unsold stocks	115,643	491	107,789	542	129,136	429
Total unfilled orders	.....	.....	707	.....	11	.....

Exports.	Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1920.
Condensed milk.	6,872	6,653	9,108
Evaporated milk	15,366	11,473	10,160
Total	22,238	18,126	19,268

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufactures of bulk goods only.	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
New England	$1.93	$2.21	.....	$3.30
Middle Atlantic	2.02	2.11	$2.08	2.14
South Atlantic	1.99	2.04	1.53	1.79
East North Central	1.65	1.81	1.85	1.96
West North Central	1.69	1.77	1.57	1.83
Western (North)	1.77	1.99	2.11	2.02
Western (South)	1.65	1.69	.....	.....
United States	1.70	1.85	1.93	2.15

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
New England	$5.67	$5.65	$4.36	$4.45
Middle Atlantic	5.52	5.56	4.28	4.44
South Atlantic	5.79	5.79	4.46	4.56
East North Central	5.73	5.78	4.21	4.26
West North Central	5.60	5.79	4.27	4.42
South Central	5.91	5.93	4.42	4.54
Western (North)	5.83	6.08	4.56	4.54
Western (South)	5.85	5.90	4.56	4.57
United States	5.68	5.74	4.35	4.43

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1921.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Czechoslovakia	.....	33,123	.....	.....
Denmark	672,644	2,979	.....	.....
France	.....	178,716	.....	.....
Greece	.....	78,224	.....	.....
Italy	.....	1,644,891	.....	.....
Netherlands	13,240	124,069	.....	.....
Norway	.....	37,071	.....	.....
Spain	.....	81,241	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	194,312	.....	.....
United Kingdom	9,895	8,187	131	41,092
Canada	425,924	234,031	249	.....
Argentina	201,875	708,521	.....	692,757
Australia	1,006,640	3,083	.....	.....
Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia	266,857	.....	.....	.....
Greece in Asia, Smyrna and adjacent islands	.....	50,518	.....	.....
All other countries	4,614	19,889	1,111	.....
Total:				
Dec., 1921.	2,601,689	3,398,876	1,491	736,849
Dec., 1920.	4,033,754	1,780,034	962,242	1,129,715
an.-Dec., 1921.	18,558,388	26,866,404	8,667,626	9,717,238

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING DECEMBER, 1921.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
Canada	2,283	Dec., 1921	71,039
Argentina	24,960	Dec., 1920	455,816
China	125	Jan.-Dec., 1921.	3,062,601
Hongkong	40,071		
Australia	3,600		

The farmer who buys seed is entitled to know, so far as practicable, what percentage may be expected to grow in order that he may adjust accordingly the quantity to be sown per acre.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, JAN. 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Jan. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Jan. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Dec. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Dec. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Dec. 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	558	330	668	411	8
Butterfish	521	1,003	665	1,208	6
Ciscoes	5,494	5,952	6,244	6,534	507
Ciscoes (tullibees)	1,605	(1)	(1)	(1)	66
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	1,380	3,580	1,722	3,541	150
Croakers	72	488	546	577	1
Halibut	6,304	5,961	6,869	8,749	379
Herring, sea	4,143	6,357	5,789	7,738	125
Lake trout	1,862	1,665	2,489	2,118	10
Mackerel	1,483	2,211	1,834	2,406	119
Rock fishes	29	111	29	142	3
Sablefish	1,210	743	1,486	921	14
Salmon, silver and fall	2,381	3,263	3,008	4,340	88
Salmon, steelhead trout	588	(2)	(2)	(2)	2
Salmon, all other	2,733	2,344	4,518	2,888	44
Sea bass	74	123	52	130	30
Shad	294	303	287	359	.....
Shad roe	22	41	27	42	.....
Smelts, eulachon, etc	382	171	380	182	46
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	1,456	736	1,735	812	13
Squid	1,877	1,868	2,152	2,226	11
Whitefish	2,194	1,598	2,614	1,986	49
Whiting	3,439	5,685	4,750	7,811	196
Miscellaneous	8,032	9,318	11,262	10,720	576
Total	48,133	53,851	59,126	65,841	2,443
CURED FISH.					
Herring	14,849	13,055	16,002	16,369	.....
Mild cured salmon	3,889	4,727	4,652	5,794	.....

[1] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.
[2] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES AND CABBAGE LOWER; APPLE PRICES STEADY TO FIRM

Onions and Southern Produce Tend Upward—Carlot Shipments Reduced by Freezing Weather.

A decrease in carlot movement of most fruits and vegetables was noticeable during the week ending Jan. 28, new cabbage, lettuce, and boxed apples being the only lines showing gains over the previous week. California celery movement was reduced by effects of recent freeze. Florida movement, however, was heavier.

Potato prices were generally 5c–20c lower. Old cabbage was lower. New stock is unusually prominent in the markets and fairly steady in price in eastern cities. Apples are steady to firm.

Potatoes. The general tone of the potato market weakened and most changes were downward. Unfavorable weather and roads and lack of a brisk demand caused dullness and sagging tendencies at shipping points with declines of 5c-20c per 100 lbs. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan shipping points lost 5c–15c ranging $1.60–$1.80 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Colorado Rurals lost 20c, closing $1.10 to growers in the Greeley section. Chicago carlot market was dull and weak and 20c lower, closing $1.75–$1.90. Eastern shipping points held fairly steady and eastern city markets were comparatively steady also, with concessions of 5c–10c, ranging $2.25–$2.50.

MAINE STOCK OFFERED LIBERALLY.

Heavy offerings of Maine stock in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia brought slight weakness. The Maine and Rocky Mountain sections were prominent as sources of supply, although Minnesota still leads, approaching 20,000 cars for this season to date. The week's shipments from Maine were 650 cars, Colorado 598, Idaho 286, Minnesota 148.

Cabbage.—The center of the stage is rapidly being taken by Southern cabbage, of which 326 cars were shipped with only 192 of old northern stock. The movement from Florida alone was equal to that of New York, which supplied two-thirds of the old cabbage. Texas shipments exceeded those of Florida, and miscellaneous southern shipments about offset those from scattering northern and western sections. A year ago only about one-half as much southern cabbage was moving and neither in 1920 nor 1919 was there such an early activity, especially from Texas. Last season the southern crop was large, but new cabbage was almost unsalable at some shipping points. The price of old cabbage was about one-third the price now ruling and many shipments were held back.

New Texas flat type held through the week at $25 per ton in producing sections but followed a wider, weaker range in middle western markets at $40–$50 per ton. Florida stock ranged $1–$2 per 1½ bu. container. The market for old cabbage after two or three weeks of decline shows more resistance but the tone continues dull and unsettled. Danish type held at $35 per ton f. o. b. New York and Wisconsin shipping points and ranged $35–$45 in most city markets. New York and Philadelphia declined $3–$5. Boston and Pittsburgh were firm, while Chicago and middle western markets were dull and nearly steady.

Onions.—Shipments of onions decreased about 25%. Of the 314 cars moved, Ohio shipped 112, New York 51, Indiana 47, and Massachusetts 35. Supplies were limited in consuming markets and prices higher. Demand and movement were active at Connecticut Valley shipping points where Yellow Globes No. 1 sold at $7.75–$8 per 100 lb. sack. Advances of 25c to $1.25 occurred in eastern city markets, yellow varieties ranging $7.50–$8.25. Markets in the Middle West, with less rapid advance, closed firm at $6.75–$7.25, red varieties ranging $6.50–$7.50. A year ago prices for yellow onions ranged 75c to $1.25 per 100 lb. sack.

APPLE MOVEMENT SLIGHTLY HEAVIER.

Apples.—The movement of apples was slightly heavier than the previous week. The demand is limited and markets firm. From the box apple States 702 cars moved of which Washington sent 512 or more than the total boxed movement of 430 cars for the same week last year. Movement of barreled apples is light. Of 292 cars, New York shipped 268. New York Baldwins A 2½ advanced 50c during the week to $7–$7.25 per bbl.; closed firm at $7 and held at $7.25–$8 in city wholesale markets. Michigan stock closed firm in Chicago at $7.50–$8. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps were firm at $2.25 f. o. b. and closed at $2.50–$3 in Chicago. Extra Fancy Spitzenburgs were steady in New York at $3.25–$3.50.

Sweet potatoes.—A fairly steady tone prevails in sweet potato markets. Shipments are decreasing but supplies in consuming centers are plentiful. Delaware, New Jersey, and Tennessee furnished more than half the movement which was 285 cars compared with 372 the previous week. New Jersey yellow varieties held at $2–$2.25 per bu. hamper in New York and Chicago. Delaware and Maryland stock ranged $1.35–$1.75 in Eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls were slow and weak in middle western cities at $1.25–$1.40.

Celery.—Shipments of celery from northern California were reduced to 5 cars as compared with 137 the previous week and from the southern district 86 cars compared with 103. Florida shipments increased to 155 from 64 cars the week before. Prices for California Golden Hearts advanced $2 per crate in New York to $10–$11. Middle western markets held firm at $9–$10. Florida Golden Self-blanching stock was firm at $4–$5 per crate in eastern markets.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Shipments of *cauliflower* from California decreased 35% to a total of 83 cars. Markets were fairly steady at $1.75–$2.50 per crate. *Lettuce* from Imperial Valley was firm at $3.50–$4.25 per crate in leading cities. Florida lettuce in 1½ bu. hampers was firm in Chicago at $3–$3.25, steady in other markets at $1.75–$2.75. Texas *spinach* in bushel baskets advanced 75c in New York closing at $1.75–$2, but declined in Chicago to $1.25. Other cities held firm at $1.50–$1.75. Florida *strawberries* declined 15c in Chicago to 45c–55c per qt., but were steady in Boston at 65c.

The forecast of the Florida East Coast tomato acreage indicates 10,132 acres in four counties, compared with 8,525 last season and 14,925 in 1920.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.[1]	This season. Jan. 30.	This season. Jan. 23.	One year ago.
New York	318	$2.35–2.40	$2.15–2.35	$1.50
Boston	138	2.15–2.25	2.25–2.35	$1.60–1.65
Philadelphia	89	2.25–2.40	2.35	1.50
Pittsburgh	75	2.20–2.25	2.25–2.35	1.50
Cincinnati	24	2.15	2.25–2.35	1.35–1.45
Chicago	244	[2] 1.75–1.90	[2] 2.00	[2] 1.00–1.10
St. Louis	95	2.20	[3] 2.00	1.20
Kansas City	111	[2 3] 1.65	[2 3] 2.05	[2] 1.15

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—bushel hamper.

New York	28	$2.00–2.25	$2.00–2.25	$1.75–1.90
Boston	8	1.90–2.00	1.75	1.75–2.00
Philadelphia	15	1.25–1.35	1.50–1.60	1.50
Pittsburgh	23	1.90–2.00	1.90–2.00	2.85
Cincinnati	4	[4] 1.15–1.25	[4] 1.20	[4] 1.90
Chicago	15	[4] 1.40	[4] 1.25–1.35	[4] 1.90–2.00
St. Louis	5	[4] 1.25–1.30	[4] 1.20–1.25	[4] 1.75–1.85
Kansas City	3	[4] 1.25	[4] 1.25	[4] 1.50–1.65

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—bulk, per ton.

New York	61	$40.00–15.00	$15.00–50.00	$14.00–15.00
Boston	13	[5] 3.00	[5] 2.50–3.00	[5] 1.25–1.50
Philadelphia	27	35.00–45.00	40.00–45.00	15.00–17.00
Pittsburgh	20	45.00–50.00	45.00–48.00	15.00–18.00
Cincinnati	9	35.00	40.00–45.00	18.00–20.00
Chicago	62	38.00–43.00	38.00–42.00	12.00–13.00
St. Louis	34	45.00–50.00	40.00–45.00	11.00–15.00
Kansas City	23	[6] 3.00	[6] 3.00	[6] .75–1.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—100-lb. sacks.

New York	63	$7.50–8.25	$7.25–7.50	$1.00–1.25
Boston	5	7.75–8.00	7.00	1.00–1.25
Philadelphia	43	7.65–7.75	7.40–7.50	.75–.90
Pittsburgh	18	7.50–7.75	7.25	1.00–1.25
Cincinnati	7	8.00–8.25	6.75–7.00	1.25–1.35
Chicago	22	7.00–7.25	6.75–7.00	1.10–1.25
St. Louis	4	[7] 6.75–7.00	[7] 7.00	[7] 1.00
Kansas City	16	7.00–7.50	6.00	1.15–1.35

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2¼-in.—Barrels.

New York	68	$7.50–8.00	$7.25–7.50	$4.75–5.00
Boston	2	7.50	[5] 7.00–8.00	4.00
Philadelphia	26	7.00–8.00	7.50–8.00	4.00–4.50
Pittsburgh	23	7.25–7.75	7.50	4.25–4.75
Cincinnati	12	7.25–7.50	7.50–7.75	4.50–4.75
Chicago	9	7.50–8.00	7.00–7.50	4.50–5.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Spitzenburgs and Jonathans—Boxes.

New York	101	$3.25–3.50	$3.25–3.50	$1.00–1.50
Boston	10	.....	[9] 2.45–3.05	[9] 2.00–2.45
Philadelphia	23	3.00–3.25	2.50–2.75	.....
Pittsburgh	22	.....	2.75–3.25	.....
Chicago	23	2.50–3.00	2.50–2.90	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	5	2.85	2.75	2.10–2.15
Kansas City	8	3.00	3.00	2.50–3.00

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching—10-inch crates.

New York	43	[10] 10.00–1100	$1.00–1.50	$2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	8	4.00–4.50	4.00–1.50	3.00–3.25
Pittsburgh	17	4.00–5.00	5.50–6.00	3.00
Cincinnati	17	4.00–4.25	[10] 9.00–9.50	[10] 6.00
Chicago	65	[10] 9.00	[10] 9.50–10.00	[10] 5.50–6.00
St. Louis	21	[10] 9.00–10.00	[10] 8.50–9.00	[10] 4.75–5.00
Kansas City	26	[10] 10.00	[10] 10.00	[10] 6.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$2.05–2.10	$2.05	$1.00–1.10
Presque Isle, Me.	1.56–1.66	[6] 1.66–1.71	.85–.90
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.70–1.80	1.85–1.90	.85–.90
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.60–1.65	1.65	.85–.90
Waupaca, Wis.	1.60–1.65	1.80	.80–.85
Greeley, Colo.	[11] 1.10	[11] 1.30	.65–.70
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	[11] 1.00	.....	[11] .55–.60
CABBAGE (bulk lou)			
Rochester, N. Y.	33.00–34.00	35.00	10.00
Wisconsin points	35.00	35.00–40.00	.....
San Benito, Tex.	25.00	25.00	.....
ONIONS (100-lb. sack).			
Massachusetts points	7.75–8.00	7.00	.....
APPLES (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	7.00	[12] 6.50–6.75	4.00
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.25	2.00–2.25	2.10–2.25
CELERY (crates).			
Sanford, Fla.	3.00	3.50	1.75

[1] Week ending Jan. 30.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls. Barrels.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Maine No. 1 Cold Storage.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] California Golden Hearts.
[11] Wagonloads cash to growers.
[12] F. o. b. cash track.

LIGHT SUPPLIES OF PEANUTS NOW LEFT ON FARMS IN SOUTH

Heavy Shipments Being Made from Spanish Belt—Shelling Plants Active—Imports Light.

The outstanding feature in connection with the present peanut situation is the rapidity with which peanuts have left the farms this season, especially in the Spanish belt. In the Southeastern States it is estimated that only 10% to 15% of the crop remains in the hands of growers. Some country dealers still have moderate stocks, but the bulk of the yield has already passed to the mills.

Shipments from the Southeast during recent weeks have been heavy, indicating that operators are rapidly turning the farmers' goods into shelled peanuts. During the week ending Jan. 7, shipments of 2,375,704 lbs. of shelled peanuts were reported by freight agents as moving from towns in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida where shelling plants are located. In fact, some shellers feel that stock will be insufficient to supply the normal demand for shelled goods until the next crop is harvested. Prices of No. 1 Spanish on Jan. 24 were 5c–5¼c per lb. and are holding firm at those levels.

MARKET FIRM IN TEXAS.

Fewer peanuts remain on the farms in Texas than in any other large producing section. It has been estimated that less than 5% of last year's crop in that State is still in in the hands of the growers. The demand for shelled peanuts continues good in Texas and the market was firm on Jan. 24 at 5¼c–5½c per lb. for No. 1 Spanish.

Virginia cleaners and shellers report a good demand for shelled peanuts and for cleaned fancys. The demand for jumbos has been only moderate. After a long period of price decline for the large-sized peanuts, the market is now apparently firm. The differential between fancys and jumbos, which was only ½c–¾c per lb. on Jan. 17, is the smallest known in years. On Jan. 18, 1921, for example, jumbos were selling at 11c–11¾c per lb., and fancys at 6¼c–7c per lb. An even greater difference appeared on that date between extra large and No. 1 Virginia shelled. Extra large were quoted at 12c–13c while No. 1 moved at 5¼c–5½c per lb. On Jan. 17, 1922, extra large ranged 8¾c–9c with No. 1 Virginias listed at 5½c–5¾c.

Oriental peanuts have been arriving at Pacific Coast ports since the first of the year in small quantities. Buying has started in a limited way but there is little activity to the market. Buyers were offering $8.35 per 100 lbs. on Jan. 17 for 30/32-to-the-ounce stock, f. o. b. Seattle, duty paid, and sellers were asking $8.45–$8.50 for the same grade.

Western New York Primary Markets Steady to Firm.

Hauling and loading of potatoes have been light in western New York according to the local field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although some growers are holding for higher prices, demanding $1.10 per bu., the market has rather a weaker tendency and, with warmer weather and better roads, the general feeling is that sufficient stock will be available at $1 per bu. Holders are watching the Maine situation closely.

Recently there has been an active inquiry for good onion stock which, according to all reports, is very scarce, especially stock in farmers' hands. Cars on Jan. 25 and 26 sold at $7.25–$7.40 per 100-lb. sack f. o. b. Rochester and on Jan. 27 at $7.50.

It is estimated by local dealers that there are 800–1,000 cars of cabbage yet to be moved. The market is very dull with practically no wire inquiry. Stock was being offered as low as $33 per ton. The general feeling is that the clean up will be at lower prices.

Beginning with Saturday, Jan. 21, the apple market took a turn for the better and during the week several large blocks were sold for export. While no marked advance in prices can be noted, the market is firm.

ONION PRICES GAIN RAPIDLY.

(Concluded from front page.)

trend has been upward, and leading consuming markets the first half of January ranged $6–$7, closing mostly $6.50–$7.

Recent prices, around $7 per 100 lbs. at Connecticut Valley shipping points, show the highest prices since 1919, when a top of $6.50 per 100 lbs. was reached. In both seasons the price nearly doubled between storage time and the end of the calendar year. The 1919 crop continued to sell at a high level the rest of the season, closing in April at $6 f. o. b. eastern shipping points.

Car-Lot Shipments of Onions, Main Crop, 1917-1921.

States.	Season of— 1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	To Jan. 14— 1922	1921
California	3,005	3,665	5,071	3,227	2,344	2,848
Colorado	239	230	207	135	315	85
Indiana	1,204	1,817	1,005	3,448	1,373	2,559
Iowa	708	968	488	870	403	816
Massachusetts	2,766	2,883	2,835	3,834	1,747	2,803
Michigan	253	590	224	769	260	531
Minnesota	626	822	439	276	155	217
New Jersey	567	597	634	633	427	621
New York	2,104	2,784	2,702	3,083	2,285	1,941
Ohio	1,475	2,008	1,913	3,211	1,071	2,289
Oregon	191	238	202	19	264	12
Washington	315	477	596	789	581	761
Wisconsin	240	309	95	406	76	248
Other States	874	1,153	863	1,165	1,237	1,076
Total	14,567	18,541	17,274	21,865	12,571	16,807

JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF ONIONS IN CONSUMING MARKETS

[Sacked per 100 lbs.]

Seasons by months.	Eastern yellow onions. New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Middle western yellow onions. Chicago.	Cincinnati.
1919-20:						
September	$3.00–$4.00	$3.50–$3.75	$3.00–$4.25	$3.00–$4.25	$3.25–$3.50	$3.00–$3.75
October	3.00– 4.00	2.75– 3.25	2.75– 3.75	3.00– 4.10	3.25– 4.50	3.75– 5.00
November	3.25– 5.65	3.50– 6.00	3.00– 5.75	3.50– 5.50	4.00– 5.00	3.50– 5.25
December	5.00– 6.50	5.75– 6.50	4.50– 6.35	4.75– 6.50	4.75– 6.00	4.75– 6.50
January	5.50– 6.50	5.50– 6.50	5.85– 6.50	6.25– 6.75	5.00– 6.00	5.50– 6.50
February	5.25– 6.25	6.00– 6.50	5.50– 6.10	5.25– 6.50	4.50– 5.50	5.00– 6.25
March	5.50– 6.75	6.00– 7.00	5.25– 7.00	5.50– 7.50	4.50– 6.50	5.00– 6.75
April	5.00– 7.00	6.00– 6.50	5.50– 6.50	5.50– 6.75	5.50– 6.00	7.00– 7.50
1920-21:						
September	1.75– 2.75	1.50– 2.75	1.50– 2.75	2.00– 3.00	1.75– 2.35	1.50– 2.75
October	1.25– 2.15	1.25– 1.75	1.00– 1.90	1–25– 2.25	1.25– 2.00	1.25– 1.65
November	1.00– 1.75	1.25– 1.75	.75– 1.75	1.25– 1.85	1.25– 1.75	1.25– 1.65
December	1.00– 1.50	1.25– 1.75	.85– 1.35	1.00– 1.50	1.15– 1.50	1.00– 1.50
January	1.00– 1.60	1.25– 1.75	.75– 1.65	1.00– 1.90	1.00– 1.25	1.25– 1.40
February	.75– 1.25	.75– 1.35	.75– 1.15	1.00– 1.25	.75– 1.00	1.00– 1.25
March	.50– 1.25	.50– 1.25	.40– 1.15	.90– 1.10	.75– 1.25	.50– 1.00
April	.50– 1.90	.60– 1.00	.50– 1.50	1.00– 1.50	.60– 1.25	.....
1921-22:						
August	2.50– 3.00	2.25– 2.50	3.00– 3.15	3.25– 3.50	2.25– 2.75	2.00– 3.00
September	3.00– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	3.15– 4.25	3.50– 3.85	3.00– 3.75	2.75– 4.25
October	3.50– 5.75	3.75– 5.50	3.75– 5.50	.....	3.75– 4.50	4.25– 6.00
November	5.25– 5.75	5.25– 5.75	5.00– 5.75	5.00– 5.50	4.00– 4.50	5.50– 5.75
December	5.25– 5.50	5.50– 5.75	5.50– 6.25	5.50– 5.75	[1] 5.00– 5.50	5.50
January	6.00– 7.00	5.50– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	5.75– 7.00

[1] Red varieties.

PRICES OF EASTERN YELLOW ONIONS, F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS.

[Sacked per 100 lbs.]

Season of—	Opening. Date.	Price.	High. Date.	Price.	Low. Date.	Price.	Closing. Date.	Price.
1917-18	Sept. 10	$2.59-3.20	Oct. 30	$3.25-3.65	Mar. 25	$0.90-1.25	Mar. 25	$0.90-1.25
1918-19	Sept. 9	1.90-2.00	Apr. 6	4.00-5.00	Oct. 29	1.30-1.40	Apr. 21	5.00
1919-20	Sept. 29	3.33	Dec. 22	6.00-6.50	Oct. 13	3.50	Mar. 1	5.50
1920-21	Sept. 13	1.75-2.00	Sept. 13	1.75-2.00	Jan. 3	1.00	Jan. 17	1.00
1921-22	Aug. 29	3.00-3.25	Jan. 19	6.50-7.00	Aug. 29	3.00-3.25	Jan. 20	6.50-7.00

Canadian Potato Crop Above Average.

The final official estimate of the production of potatoes in Canada in 1921 is 107,246,000 bus. from 701,912 acres, compared with 133,831,400 bus. from 784,544 acres in 1920. The 5-year average, 1916–20, was 101,388,300 bus. from 693,690 acres. The yield per acre is 152.75 for 1921, compared with 170.5 bus. in 1920, and the 5-year average of 146.15 bus.

Field agents forecast the potato area in four principal producing counties of Florida as 16,000 to 17,000 acres.

Fully 2,400 acres of potatoes are reported likely to be planted in the Lake Okeechobee section of Florida.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Jan. 28.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Jan. 28.	Last season to Jan. 28.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	702	430	663	48,277	29,936	36,297
Bbl. areas.	292	1,130	314	24,602	61,675	72,821
Cabbage:						
1921 season	235	312	471	27,917	30,728	33,124
1922 season	283	131	221	[1] 916	[1] 466	[1] 3,186
Cauliflower	83	179	130	2,403	2,450	3,825
Celery:						
1921 season	104	234	283	11,069	9,388	10,374
New	155	167	64	[1] 225	[1] 308	[1] 4,175
Lettuce	444	665	434	4,947	4,874	18,247
Onions	314	501	407	18,386	24,140	28,215
Potatoes:						
Sweet	285	418	372	13,321	13,365	17,887
White	3,466	3,174	3,601	161,812	144,120	197,615
Spinach	76	177	133	1,318	1,310	4,705
Vegetables, mixed	174	259	251	1,197	1,276	15,042
Total	6,613	7,777	7,344	315,249	323,262	438,152

[1] Not included in totals.

Hay and Feed

HAY DEMAND MOSTLY FOR GOOD GRADES; MARKETS FAIRLY FIRM

Poor Grades Sell Slowly at Principal Markets—Trading Very Quiet at Southern Points.

Reports from the principal markets show that the hay market situation for the week ending Jan. 28 was practically unchanged from the previous week but was barely steady. There was a fairly good demand at most markets for the better grades of hay but the lower grades moved slowly and in a few of the markets the unsold hay began to accumulate on tracks.

With the exception of the New York and Pittsburgh markets receipts showed no unusual change from those for the week ending Jan. 21, as is shown in the following table which gives the receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the dates indicated:

Cities.	1922		1921
	Jan. 28.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 29.
Boston	174	125	108
New York	401	74	165
Pittsburgh	221	122	186
Cincinnati	182	238	252
Chicago	277	362	178
Minneapolis-St. Paul	116	131	148
Kansas City	524	486	670
Los Angeles	125	184	87
San Francisco	.....	69	.....

TIMOTHY DULL IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Timothy.—In practically all eastern markets the demand for timothy hay was scarcely equal to the receipts. The price of No. 1 timothy declined 50¢ per ton at both Boston and New York because of the heavy arrivals during the week but as much of the hay went direct to distributors or consumers whose stocks had become light the decline was not so heavy as some dealers had expected. The lower quotations were not satisfactory to shippers and notices of shipments were said to be falling off.

The market was practically unchanged at Philadelphia and Baltimore and the arrivals were slowly absorbed by the local demand at unchanged prices. At Pittsburgh, the 221 cars received were more than the market required and prices were lowered 50¢ per ton. Poorer grades were difficult to move even at heavy reductions.

Southern markets were also practically unchanged with receipts and demand continued light. Savannah reported that because of five days of sleet business was practically at a standstill.

Liberal receipts at Chicago and Cincinnati resulted in rather weak markets but prices for the better grades were fairly well maintained at the previous quotations. Cars of No. 1 clover were in good demand at Cincinnati and the price was quoted $2 above No. 1 timothy.

GOOD GRADES OF ALFALFA HIGHER.

Good grades of alfalfa were in demand at the principal markets at prices 50¢-$1 above the quotations of the previous week. Kansas City reported a good shipping demand from the Central, Southern, and Southeastern States while local dairymen were good buyers of selected dairy alfalfa at prices as high as $26.50 per ton. The market was quiet at Memphis with Colorado alfalfa selling $1 to $2 below hay from Missouri and Oklahoma.

(Concluded on page 100, column 3.)

MOST FEED MARKETS INACTIVE; PRICES SHOW WEAKER TENDENCY

Easier Tone Follows Increased Offerings—Movement Fair During Week—Demand Continues Quiet.

Most of the feed markets were irregular and unsettled during the week ending Jan. 28. As soon as offerings, particularly for deferred shipment, became larger prices eased off because of the very limited demand. A few feeds were buoyant and sold at higher prices more because of a scarcity of offerings rather than an increase in the demand.

While prices asked for transit and prompt shipment showed few important changes, future shipment quotations indicated a weaker tendency especially for wheatfeeds. Stocks and supplies in dealer's hands were reported as good and fully ample to meet requirements. The movement was fair.

Wheat millfeeds.—February shipment spring bran and standard middlings were both offered at 75¢-$1.50 per ton below prompt shipment prices. There was a distinctly easier tone both in the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets due to increased production. The weakness first became apparent in the Northwest and the rapid falling off in the dairy demand soon caused Kansas City and St. Louis dealers to reduce their prices so as to bring them more nearly in proportion to those asked by Minneapolis shippers. Middlings were weak but the demand from the Central States for shorts improved considerably according to reports from Kansas City. Shorts for prompt shipment were quoted at $23-$24 per ton and for February shipment were available as low as $22.50 per ton in the latter market. Heavy wheatfeeds were in light request. Supplies in most markets were quite sufficient to meet the demand. Shipments were good and reached 2,400 tons in Minneapolis on Jan. 28. Warehouse stocks show but slight changes from last week. The demand was quiet.

Cottonseed meal.—There was little inquiry for cottonseed cake and meal but prices held steady. Offerings were light and fairly well taken by mixed feed manufacturers. February delivery was quoted about 50¢ per ton higher than prompt shipment. Resellers discounted the market in order to be able to obtain shipping instructions on meal purchased some time ago. Stocks at mills are larger than last year but no material increase is expected because the crushing season is practically over. Hulls were in good request at unchanged prices.

Linseed cake and meal.—Offerings of linseed cake and meal by mills remained light. There was a good export demand but the domestic trade bought sparingly. Little improvement is expected in the demand from the Northwest. Dealers expressed the opinion that financial conditions in that section will not permit farmers and feeders to buy more freely. Prices were firm to higher. Jobbers appear to have contracted for substantial supplies and quoted at lower prices than were asked by manufacturers. Stocks in dealers' hands were reported as light. The movement was fair.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES LOWERED.

Gluten feed.—Many mills lowered their prices for gluten feed $1 per ton during the early part of the week. A general reduction of $2 per ton with the elimination of the price guarantee was announced by principal manufacturers on Wednesday. This last reduction resulted in a substantial increase in bookings for early shipment and caused one of the largest mills to advance its price 50¢ per ton on Jan. 28. Production

(Concluded on page 100, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JAN. 28, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	28.00	23.00	21.00	25.50	26.50	30.00	22.50	22.50	20.00	22.00	18.50	20.50	[2] 14.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	22.00	20.00	24.50	.....	28.00	.....	20.50	.....	20.50	17.00	17.00	12.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	26.00	21.00	19.50	23.50	25.00	26.00	20.00	18.00	18.50	18.50	16.50	15.50	11.50	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	26.00	21.00	20.00	24.50	25.00	29.00	21.00	19.00	18.00	20.50	16.50	18.00	13.25	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	21.00	.....	19.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	17.00	18.50	16.00	.....	11.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	22.00	17.50	[2] 18.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	30.00	30.00	25.00	.....	22.00	22.50	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	22.50	.....	18.50	19.50	18.50	.....	17.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	26.00	19.50	.....	13.50	16.00	16.50	.....	11.75	19.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	.....	10.25	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	13.00	8.25	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	.....	8.50	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	29.00	28.00	28.25	28.50	29.00	32.00	.....	.....	27.50	27.50	23.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	31.00	29.00	30.50	31.00	32.00	32.00	.....	26.00	30.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	20.50	27.00
Hard winter	.....	29.00	28.50	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	.....	29.00	27.50	21.50	.....	25.00	20.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	27.75	28.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	34.00	.....	26.50	26.00	26.50	21.75	18.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.00	.....	31.00	30.50	31.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	31.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	21.00	.....
Wheat millrun	32.00	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	28.00	27.50	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	51.25	51.00	51.70	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	49.70	46.50	43.00	.....	48.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	47.50	.....	46.75	46.00	44.00	.....	40.00	37.25	45.50	42.00	42.75	.....	.....	43.00	40.00
Cottonseed (36%)	44.00	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.00	36.00	39.00	34.50	42.25	39.25	40.00	.....	.....	41.50	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	29.00	.....	28.00	28.00	.....	.....	26.00	21.00	.....	23.00	20.50	.....	19.50	16.75	23.00
Gluten feed	38.30	37.15	36.75	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.55	33.55	30.65	42.50	.....	39.00	.....
White hominy feed	26.50	27.00	25.75	25.50	28.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	21.00	.....	20.00	23.00	.....
Yellow hominy feed	25.75	26.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	20.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	23.00	.....	23.50	[3] 32.00
Dried beet pulp	.....	35.00	32.50	29.50	32.00	30.00	.....	.....	26.00	27.00	.....	21.00	.....	21.00	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRICES GAIN IN SOME CITIES

Demand for Most Kinds of Seed Unchanged from Previous Week—Recent Imports Not Large.

Although prices for red and alsike clover seed were a little higher in some cities during the week ending Jan. 28 and have for the past four weeks shown a slight upward tendency, the gains in prices for these and other seeds during the month were small in most markets. The demand for field seeds has been below normal for this season of the year and no substantial improvement could be noted during the past week over the previous week. The buying has continued throughout the month on a more or less hand-to-mouth character.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Between Dec. 31 and Jan. 28, prices for red clover seed advanced 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. in several markets, whereas in other markets little or no advance or even a decline, as at Toledo, took place during that period. Alsike clover seed prices showed somewhat smaller gains than red clover in some cities which were offset in part by declines in a few other cities.

WEEK'S RED CLOVER IMPORTS.

The imports of red clover seed during the month were not large. During the week ending Jan. 28 about 154,900 lbs. of red clover seed arrived from France, Chile, and Germany, subject to the seed importation act. On Jan. 28 prices for white clover seed were quoted $1–$2.50 per 100 lbs. lower than on Dec. 31 in a few important markets due largely to large imports. Crimson and sweet clover prices remained practically the same throughout the month in all markets. Although recent inquiries for alfalfa seed have shown much improvement, but few markets indicated a higher level of prices at the close of the month than at the beginning and in some markets lower prices prevailed.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were 10¢–25¢ per 100 lbs. higher in a majority of markets on Jan. 28 than on Dec. 31. The export demand did not improve during January although some exports were made, including 158,600 lbs. to Denmark and England from New York and Baltimore during the past week. Redtop prices gained about 50¢ during the month in several markets and the export demand was fair. Kentucky bluegrass was $2 or more per 100 lbs. higher in several markets at the close of the month than at the beginning and the quality of the seed was inferior, it being difficult to obtain bright 21-pound seed on Jan. 28. The prices of orchard grass, Italian and perennial rye grass, and meadow fescue remained practically unchanged in most markets and a little higher in a few markets. In general, prices for grass seeds were considered to be firm throughout the month despite the absence of a large, active demand.

Seed grains.—There were no changes of importance in the prices of seed grains during the month. The demand remained inactive except for seed oats in a few cities. The seed corn selling season has not commenced but most dealers do not anticipate a strong demand for this commodity largely because of the reported generally good quality of the 1921 crop and the agitation to decrease the corn acreage this spring.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JAN. 28, 1922.

Prices given are for best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 29, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 31, 1920.
Clovers:	P.ct.	P.ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	23.50	23.00	23.00	23.50	23.25	23.75	22.75	24.00	22.50	22.50	23.50	22.00	21.05	59.40
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.75	18.50	21.75	18.50	20.00	18.50	18.75	20.50	17.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	26.90	59.95
White clover	96.9	91	36.00	34.00	42.00	35.00	40.00	37.50	32.50	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	54.35	62.10
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.50	10.50	10.50	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	8.55	12.60
Sweet clover	98.9	90	8.50	8.00	13.00	8.75	9.00	8.75	7.75	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.50	12.60	36.05
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	30.65
Alfalfa	99.5	91	17.50	17.00	20.00	18.00	17.50	18.00	17.50	19.00	17.00	16.50	16.00	17.25	18.90	42.85
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.25	7.80	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.25	6.85	7.10	7.15	7.25	7.50	7.65	15.00
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	23.00	24.00	23.75	.....	25.00	23.00	25.00	23.00	26.00	22.50	.....	14.95	21.25
Kentucky bluegrass	83.0	78	49.00	45.00	50.00	46.00	48.00	48.00	47.60	50.00	52.00	50.00	46.00	.....	27.65	29.70
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	38.00	36.00	.....	36.50	.....	.....	38.00	35.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	16.50	18.00	18.50	18.50	21.00	18.25	17.50	20.00	19.75	19.25	18.25	.....	15.50	26.45
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	8.50	.....	9.00	10.00	12.50	11.00	9.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.00	.....	9.00	10.00	12.50	11.00	10.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	33.00	31.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	19.00	18.50	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.00	22.00	.....	18.00	19.50	.....	23.30	35.50
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	14.00	15.00	.....	17.10	31.50
Rape	99.2	92	6.25	6.50	7.25	7.50	9.00	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.00	7.50	9.00	.....	7.85	11.60
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	.....	10.00	13.00	11.50	11.00	.....	12.00	12.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	14.05	29.60
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.00	4.50	6.00	5.00	7.00	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.60	10.65
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.75	5.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.35	5.95
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.35	3.75	.....	.....	4.85	11.00
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	5.90	9.90
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	2.50	3.90
Seed oats	98.6	95	.70	.....	.90	.80	.....	.55	.55	.60	.75	.75	.....	.....	.90	1.30
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	.95	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	.85	.75	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	1.50	2.20
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.25	.....	1.35	.....	.....	1.50	1.60	1.20	.....	.....	.....	2.20	2.45

Cotton seed for planting purposes, when properly delinted, may be recleaned and graded nearly as expeditiously as seed grains, and the value of the operation will be reflected in increased yields.

Investigations show that the germination of cotton seed is injured oftener by heating in storage than is generally believed.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS 1911–1921.[1]

For Fiscal Years Ending June 30.

Kind of seed.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	1,272,167	3,394,156	6,103,586	5,203,134	6,929,627	3,251,796	3,169,600	44,709	770,400	18,831,100	941,600
Canada bluegrass	785,712	305,881	790,629	566,639	1,043,158	698,300	495,300	1,229,000	738,700	552,000	1,148,200
Kentucky bluegrass	24,854	1,200	4,631	3,250	1,300	1,300	.....	4,590	.....	.....	.....
Awnless brome grass	165,283	5,867	75,432	139,366	7,172	315	1,400	.....	.....	169,400	8,600
Alsike clover	1,523,503	1,324,159	765,509	2,688,262	777,770	1,113,464	4,329,000	3,528,200	7,031,800	5,647,700	4,121,200
Crimson clover	3,529,228	3,406,630	5,376,508	8,533,590	11,689,801	4,503,983	5,776,300	1,603,000	1,483,500	10,053,400	5,565,900
Red clover	6,142,981	19,674,155	5,332,947	5,920,934	8,932,293	32,508,537	5,343,600	768,300	1,050,900	19,267,900	16,333,300
White clover	473,152	542,539	979,041	640,016	373,244	148,768	157,800	52,700	700	189,000	515,500
Biennial white sweet clover	12,804	22,946	33,100	42,314	194,200	(2)	195,244	71,339	941,189	2,215,355	3,133,000
Biennial yellow sweet clover	.....	15,399	.....	242,807	200,713	(2)	9,250	.....	1,350	201,544	235,000
Clover mixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,600	169,000	550,100	264,700	23,100
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,600	5,600	200	2,600	5,700
Spring vetch and oats mixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....
Broom-corn millet	2,253,803	3,376,117	1,194,448	1,520,008	1,305,287	1,101,556	786,400	1,583,700	.....	225,400	152,300
Foxtail millet	482,412	275,875	290,560	523,025	338,060	117,759	259,500	9,000	138,300	146,000	433,500
Orchard grass	548,193	137,070	118,629	1,938,783	701,257	754,476	1,286,300	57,600	177,200	2,770,500	.....
Rape	1,516,276	1,265,970	1,194,239	2,980,509	3,965,923	4,018,908	2,285,700	11,316,300	639,000	5,765,700	4,244,700
Redtop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	200
Perennial rye grass	604,576	1,626,125	1,117,240	1,428,547	1,342,418	1,510,440	1,667,900	1,583,500	831,200	1,957,900	1,523,200
Italian rye grass	250,632	320,699	345,120	310,675	484,795	382,841	480,700	606,000	207,800	979,600	576,600
Timothy	320,489	377,849	39,629	23,288	17,801	118,737	4,400	22,400	154,600	37,000	390,500
Hairy vetch	965,049	646,494	1,947,798	2,476,743	465,726	67,683	295,600	231,200	256,500	1,219,800	1,386,600
Spring vetch	2,075,664	530,664	1,390,279	682,236	221,478	61,613	29,900	117,600	435,200	1,048,300	542,400

[1] Imports of all seeds up to and including the fiscal year 1913, also of perennial and Italian rye grass and hairy and spring vetch up to and including 1917, and also sweet clover for all years, are based on information furnished by the U. S. Customs Service. All other figures represent imports of seed permitted entry under the seed importation act.

[2] Figures missing.

RED CLOVER SEED PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

and dealers' hands. These quantities, however, are not considered at this time to be nearly so large as the exportable surplus at a corresponding time last year.

The large bulk of the red clover seed used in the United States is sown in the spring on winter wheat. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1921 indicates an acreage of 44,293,000 acres compared with 44,847,000 acres the year previous. Notwithstanding the decreased total acreage in 1921 more red clover seed would be needed in the spring of 1922 to sow on winter wheat than in the spring of 1921 if the same percentage of the winter wheat acreage were sown to red clover and at the same seeding rate of red clover per acre during both years. This is due largely to the fact that there is an increase in the winter wheat acreage in several of the States, including Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Maryland, where a large percentage of the winter wheat acreage is normally sown to red clover.

PRICE MAY INFLUENCE SEEDING.

Applying the percentage of the winter wheat acreage in each State that was found to be sown to red clover in the spring of 1918 and the average quantity of red clover seed per acre usually sown on grain in each State to both the spring of 1921 and 1922, the total requirements of red clover seed on the winter wheat acreage this coming spring would be 94,032,000 lbs., compared with 93,097,000 lbs. last year. A larger percentage of the winter wheat acreage this year may or may not be sown to red clover seed than last year which in turn may be offset by a smaller or larger rate per acre of seeding red clover seed. No doubt the rate of seeding will be influenced in a measure by the price of red clover seed in the spring. Another factor that should be considered is the agitation to decrease the corn acreage and increase the acreage of legumes, of which red clover is the leading kind.

Because of the lower prices of alsike clover and sweet clover seed and the additional fact that less alsike clover seed per acre is required for sowing, many farmers may substitute these kinds of clover for red clover seed. Also the demand for red clover may be further lessened by reason of the hand-to-mouth buying of not only the country merchant but the large seedsman as well.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 98.)

continues heavy and the movement is said to be good. Offerings are liberal and stocks in dealers' hands are reported as much larger than they have been for some time. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—The hominy feed market was practically at a standstill. The demand was light and receipts limited. Mixed feed manufacturers were reported as using ground corn in lieu of hominy feed in their product. The use of ground corn in mixed feeds is expected to be materially curtailed if not entirely discontinued within the next six weeks. In the spring it is not considered safe to put straight ground corn in feed which may not be consumed within one to three months during which time corn is likely to heat. Holders of hominy feed were asking 50c per ton over mill prices, presumably because of the expectation that a heavier demand will develop in the near future. Stocks were fairly large and offerings heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal continues quiet, the demand light and prices unchanged. There was a better demand in St. Louis territory for No. 2 and brown alfalfa meal. The latter grade was quoted at a slight discount under No. 2, being offered on the basis of $15.50 St. Louis. Sales to southern and southeastern markets were of small volume. Production, while considerably below normal, appears in excess of the demand.

Beet pulp.—Higher prices prevailed for beet pulp in a few markets due in most cases to scarcity of supplies. Baltimore, New York and other eastern market reports indicate excellent sales by jobbers with the aggregate of daily orders footing up to a fair volume of business. Stocks in dealers' hands were light. In Pacific Coast markets supplies appear adequate for some time and prices were unchanged. The movement was light.

Ice Extends Southward.

The territory over which appreciable ice has formed on the rivers and lakes extended considerably southward during the week just closed as compared with the preceding week, due to continued cold. Also, the amounts reported show a steady increase in all sections where ice has so far been reported.

The harbors of the Great Lakes are now covered with ice ranging generally from 10 ins. to 2 ft. in thickness. Similar conditions prevail on the upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their northern tributaries and on most of the rivers and lakes of New England and northern New York.

Ice harvest continues under favorable conditions and opportunity has been afforded for the storage of ice in practically all localities where provision is made for this work.

UNITED KINGDOM'S NOVEMBER IMPORTS OF GRAIN, PORK PRODUCTS, AND COTTON.[1]

Imports from all Countries and from the United States, with Comparative Figures for 1920.

Item.	November—		11 months ending Nov. 30—	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat (1,000 bus.):				
Total	11,519	12,849	139,870	195,989
From U. S.	5,347	8,524	62,984	80,912
Wheat flour (1,000 bbls.):				
Total	773	845	8,489	6,246
From U. S.	312	211	4,288	3,226
Barley, (1,000 bus.):				
Total	4,059	4,350	34,408	26,562
From U. S.	2,308	2,090	18,945	13,286
Oats (1,000 bus.):				
Total	1,346	1,480	27,358	19,595
From U. S.	.....	.....	1,449	592
Corn (1,000 bus.):				
Total	5,707	8,119	68,670	60,409
From U. S.	298	510	12,788	2,788
Bacon (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	40,607	38,307	593,379	556,903
From U. S.	15,648	19,483	265,728	346,564
Hams (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	9,740	5,803	114,181	34,970
From U. S.	8,295	5,592	103,735	30,916
Lard (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	21,811	7,791	218,494	152,309
From U. S.	19,638	5,911	187,622	120,870
Raw cotton (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	195,026	159,062	1,006,361	1,703,009
From U. S.	132,723	132,072	694,741	1,240,708

[1] From the British Government's Monthly "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation."

Movement of celery from Manatee County, Fla., is expected to fill 75 to 90 cars weekly from the last week of January through February. Size runs about 5 doz. to the crate.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 98.)

The local demand at Chicago was light but a good outside demand has developed for choice No. 1, the receipts of which are hardly sufficient to fill orders for shipments. Much of the alfalfa offered at Chicago is from Idaho at a price about $24 per ton delivered but western storms have curtailed movement.

Heavy arrivals at Los Angeles were in excess of the demand and prices declined about $2 per ton. Reports from the Imperial Valley state that the stocks of marketable hay are almost exhausted and local prices are about equal to those at Los Angeles.

Shipments of California hay to Atlantic ports have been discontinued because of the lower prices in the eastern markets. Some Oregon alfalfa remains unsold on docks at New York because shippers are unable to obtain profitable prices.

Prairie.—The prairie market generally was sluggish. Receipts in most markets were in excess of the demand and prices were lower especially for the low grades. South Dakota prairie was in good demand at $18-$19 per ton at Chicago while Nebraska hay was difficult to sell at $14-$15 per ton.

There was a poor local as well as shipping demand at Kansas City and at times the market appeared congested. Shippers were advised to ship only good grades as prices for the low grades would not pay for shipping charges.

Straw.—The demand for straw in the eastern markets was good because of light offerings. At Boston there was an active demand for straw for packing ice. Western markets were dull. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $15, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $6.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $20, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $16, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $9.50, Kansas City $6.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $28, New York $27, Philadelphia $25.50, Baltimore $22; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $9.50.

New Publications Issued.

The following described publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Jan. 31, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained, but by purchase only, at the prices noted, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to this department.

Studies in the Clarification of Unfermented Fruit Juices. By Joseph H. Caldwell, Plant Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 30. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Jan. 23, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1025.) Price, 5c.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 127. Notices of Judgments 9801-9850. Pp. 579-613. Jan. 27, 1922. Price, 10c.

Monthly Crop Reporter. Vol. 7, No. 12. December, 1921. Pp. 145-164. (Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.) Contains estimates of the acreage, production, and value of the important farm crops of the United States in 1921, 1920, and 1919, also the index to Volume 7. This number will be the last issue of the Monthly Crop Reporter.

Cotton

PRICES DECLINE DURING PAST WEEK ON UNSETTLED MARKETS.

Export and Spot Sales Smaller than for Previous Week—Daily Price Changes Relatively Narrow.

Various influences combined to weaken the cotton market during the week ending Jan. 28, and prices continued to decline, future contracts at the end of the week being from 5/8¢ to 1⅛¢ per lb. lower and spots a little more than 1¢ lower than the closing prices of the previous week. There were reports of lack of demand for raw cotton on the part of the domestic mills and reports from both domestic and foreign textile centers of unsettled conditions which restricted the demand and movement of cotton and cotton goods.

Fluctuations in prices from day to day, on the whole, were within relatively narrow limits, except on Thursday, when the difference between the high and low quotations for March future contracts at New York was 54 points. On that day the average price of Middling spot cotton dropped 58 points. The lowest average price for the week, 15.99¢ per lb., was reached on Friday. The lowest price for this season was 11.46¢, touched on Aug. 2. The highest price was 20.99¢ per lb., reached on Sept. 28.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 16.04 CENTS.

The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 16.04¢ per lb. on Jan. 28, compared with 17.09¢ at the close of the previous week and 14.03¢ for the corresponding day in 1921.

The decline in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from 61 points for December contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 115 points for March contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 105 points.

March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 9.55d. per lb. on Jan. 27, compared with 10.32d. at the close of the previous week and 9.31d. for the corresponding day last year.

SALES FOR SIX MONTHS LARGER.

Spot sales were somewhat smaller than those of the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets reached 42,094 bales, compared with 47,318 bales the previous week and 65,786 bales the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Jan. 28 were 2,061,963 bales, compared with 1,752,275 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

Commercial reports indicate that there was a fair demand for cotton goods early in the week, but that it fell off considerably during the last three or four days of the week.

Closing Future Prices for Jan. 28 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	36.00	14.52	16.65	37.27	14.17	15.60
May	34.02	14.82	16.41	35.00	14.37	15.57
July	31.85	15.12	16.10	33.92	14.62	15.35
October	29.32	15.35	15.60	29.61	14.85	15.87

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 28, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 28, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	175	200	200	250	200	200	250	175	213
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	200	150	150	175	150	165
Good Middling	100	125	125	100	100	125	100	100	100	100	108
Strict Middling	50	75	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	50	58
Middling	16.00	15.69	15.75	15.50	17.00	17.25	15.75	16.00	16.30	15.50	16.04
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	63	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	89
Low Middling	200	175	200	200	200	250	225	200	225	175	205
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	275	300	300	300	400	325	300	350	350	320
Good Ordinary [2]	400	400	400	400	400	500	425	400	475	450	425
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	13	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	46
Strict Middling	125	113	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	136
Middling [2]	200	213	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	236
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	325	348
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	375	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	150	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling [2]	300	250	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	310
Middling [2]	450	425	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	200	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling [2]	350	300	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	358
Middling [2]	450	400	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	621	2,167	2,490	75	3,225	2,396	6,791	15,320	4,277	4,732	[3]42,094

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 27.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	3,805,031	3,950,735
Port stocks	1,229,063	1,490,175
Interior receipts	5,237,686	4,651,751
Interior stocks	1,516,756	1,573,910
Into sight	6,923,042	6,976,931
Northern spinners' takings	1,441,663	960,165
Southern spinners' takings	2,480,389	1,454,846
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,322,285	4,821,886

Exports for the week ending Jan. 27 amounted to 82,103 bales, compared with 117,410 bales the previous week and 94,804 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 27 were 3,325,324 bales, compared with 2,856,505 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Jan. 27.

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	900,704	1,051,921
France	419,561	378,999
Germany	742,793	598,351
Italy	225,865	248,046
Japan and China	636,644	129,870
Spain	177,244	169,617
Belgium	98,794	126,695
Other countries	123,719	153,006
Total	3,325,324	2,856,505

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Jan. 27, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	197	47	276	29
Good Middling	2,987	1,297	2,576	126
Strict Middling	10,105	8,848	13,842	2,443
Middling	19,340	25,851	27,293	5,918
Strict Low Middling	18,737	18,973	13,273	7,165
Low Middling	4,914	4,275	3,652	1,886
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,818	809	2,227	662
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,433	1,257	2,155	799
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	11	4	3
Total	60,544	61,368	65,301	19,033

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Jan. 27, at the port of New York were 79,833 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 93,598 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 319,550 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 469,823 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 in	16¼
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 in	17 11/16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	17½
Good Middling, 1 to 1 3/16 ins	19
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	20½
Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	17
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	26
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	21
Middling, 1¼ ins	28

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 15½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17¢ at Memphis on Jan. 28, 1922, and 14¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 14½¢ at Memphis on Jan. 29, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	225	100	200	200
1⅛ ins	600	400	460	350
1 3/16 ins	1,000	600	900	800
1¼ ins	1,400	800	1,200	1,200

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 49⅞¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 35⅝¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 30⅞¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good were 41½¢ per lb. and of the grade Good Fair 33⅜¢ per lb. for prompt delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points is quoted as follws: No. 1 grade, 39¢; No. 2, 37¢; No. 3, 34½¢; No. 4, 33½¢; No. 5, 32½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33⅜¢ per lb. for grade No. 1 and 32⅜¢ for grade No. 2.

Weather

SOME DAMAGE DONE TO WINTER CROPS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

Moisture Benefits Winter Grains in Many States—Range Conditions Helped in Some Districts.

Growth of winter crops was checked by cold weather in most southern districts during the week ending Jan. 31. Both fruit and truck were further damaged in California and there was some local frost injury to truck in North Carolina and in northern Florida.

Winter grains were benefited by moisture in Nebraska and from eastern Kansas southward including a considerable portion of Texas. The need of moisture continues, however, from southeastern Wyoming and western Kansas southward, as well as in Iowa. Some lack of snow-cover was reported in important winter grain districts. Cold weather caused a shrinkage of stock, although precipitation improved range conditions from Nevada and Utah southeastward.

WHEAT PARTLY SNOW-COVERED.

Winter grains.—The first part of the week was abnormally cold in the eastern half of the winter wheat belt. A considerable portion of this area had snow protection, especially Ohio and the northern portions of Indiana and Illinois, but the ground was generally bare from the immediate Ohio Valley southward. The latter part of the week was mild and alternate thawing and freezing were unfavorable in some localities.

Precipitation during the week was beneficial for winter grains in eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and also in the lower Great Plains and west Gulf section, but wheat continues to need moisture badly in central and western Kansas and the western portions of Oklahoma and Texas. The winter precipitation so far has been insufficient for winter wheat in Iowa which together with high winds and drifting soil has caused some damage, but the crop continues generally in fair to good condition in the lower Missouri Valley.

Grain fields are deeply snow-covered in eastern Washington and there is sufficient protection in eastern Oregon. Winter oats and other cereals continue to make satisfactory progress in the Southern States although growth has been checked in the South Atlantic districts by the unseasonably cool weather of the week.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Spinach, lettuce, peas, and late tomatoes were severely injured by frost in California. Hardy truck was damaged by cold weather in North Carolina while there was some local frost damage to truck in northern Florida. It was too cold for the normal growth of crops in most southern districts. No frosts or freezing weather occurred in the trucking districts of Texas. Refrigerator cars were required for the shipping of potatoes from Colorado on account of the cold weather. Fall-planted and stubble cane did well in the lower Mississippi Valley; some cane was planted during the week.

SNOW HINDERS GRAZING.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—While additional snow improved range conditions in Nevada, Utah, and northern Arizona, the depth of snow was unfavorable for grazing from northwestern Colorado northward and northwestward. There was considerable shrinkage of stock in this region because of unseasonably cold weather but losses have been small. General feeding is necessary in all the northern part of the country. The general precipitation from southern Arizona westward was beneficial and there was sufficient moisture to improve ranges in most of Texas and New Mexico, although the range continues poor in parts of western Texas and southeastern New Mexico. Stock are wintering well in most sections from the Great Plains eastward. The growth of alfalfa was retarded by low temperatures in California.

Fruit.—This week's advices from California confirm previous reports of heavy damage there to navel oranges and lemons from the severe freeze of last week, especially in unprotected orchards, but the damage to trees has apparently been slight. The continued cold weather, however, prevented quick thawing and on this account the damage may not be so severe as was at first expected. The damage in the lower Colorado River Valley was not extensive. The precipitation in the west Gulf section was beneficial for fruit and the colder weather in the Southeast was favorable in retarding premature development. Berries are fairly plentiful in Florida.

UNFAVORABLE FOR FARM WORK.

Farm work.—Comparatively little field work was possible during the week in most Southern States on account of frequent rains and none in Northern States because of snow cover or frozen ground.

Transportation.—Considerable interruption to railway and highway traffic resulted from the heavy snow storm of the 28th and 29th in the Middle Atlantic coast districts, while drifting snow interfered with road traffic in the upper Lake region. Dirt roads were very poor in all of the Southern States and highways were impassable at some high elevations in the Rocky Mountain region. Improved roads were open to motor traffic in New York and in southern New England.

Unusually Heavy Fall of Snow in the Middle Atlantic States.

Early in the week ending Jan. 31 much colder weather overspread the southeastern section of the country where unseasonably high temperatures had prevailed and cold weather continued in most northern districts. The low temperature continued in the Southeast carrying the freezing line on the morning of the 29th southward to the central portion of the Florida peninsula.

A storm appeared off the south Atlantic coast on the morning of the 27th and moved slowly northward during the following day or two. It was central on the morning of the 28th off the Virginia Capes and moved thence eastward to sea. This storm was accompanied by unusually heavy snow in the Middle Atlantic States especially from Virginia northward to eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey where the falls ranged in most places from 1 to more than 2 ft. The storm did not reach westward to any material extent being almost wholly east of the Appalachian Mountains. Heavy rains fell in southern California the last part of the week and precipitation was general in the Southwest at its close.

Temperature.—Chart I on page 104 shows that the week was colder than normal in all sections of the country except from the central Mississippi Valley northward and in a few mountainous localities of the West. The temperature averaged more than 12° a day below normal in the south Atlantic coast section and in the interior of the Northeast as well as locally in the Southwest and in some northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Sunshine.—There was much more than the usual amount of sunshine in the Northern States but there was an excess of cloudy weather in the South especially in the west Gulf sections where very little sunshine was experienced.

Precipitation.—Chart II on page 104 shows that considerable rain fell in most of the Gulf coast area and also in the south Pacific coast section the falls being heavy in the latter area. Precipitation was heavy also in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, but in central and northern interior districts and in the Northeast the week was generally without precipitation or with only very small amounts except in a few localities.

The snowfall in the Middle Atlantic States, particularly in the District of Columbia and nearby sections, was the greatest of which there is an official record for a single storm, and the 24-hour fall exceeded by far anything previously known in this section.

Depth of Snow Generally Increased.

A large area over the Middle Atlantic States and in the Southern Appalachian Mountain region, bare a week ago, is now heavily covered from the severe storm of the 28th and 29th. In the districts from the Missouri Valley westward and southwestward to the mountains of California, Oregon, and Washington there was some increase in the depth of the snow cover in nearly all portions, the greatest occurring generally in the elevated areas of northern Arizona and New Mexico and the adjacent portions of California, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. Over the upper Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the Great Lakes and over portions of the Ohio Valley there was a moderate reduction in the snow depth during the week despite the very general prevalence of decided cold.

The snowfall during the week over the mountains of the far Southwest has improved somewhat the water outlook but the amounts are still much less than normal. Over most central and northern portions of the western mountains the amount of snow in the high ranges is close to normal.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Jan. 31.)

New England.—Generally fair and cold. Ice harvesting progressing under favorable conditions. Snow cover ranges from about 2 ins. in southern coast sections to 2 ft. in parts of Northern States. Roads good for runners generally and motor traffic in southern coast sections.

New York.—Cold week with temperature frequently below zero. Snow cover generally ample to protect crops and no damage anticipated from low temperatures. Improved roads open to motor traffic.

New Jersey.—Continuously cold; mostly clear until Saturday when hard snowstorm occurred with northerly gales. Many farm roads blocked in central and southern parts but main routes open. Grass and grain adversely affected.

Pennsylvania.—Intense cold first part of week followed by heavy snowstorm that blocked all highways east of mountains; no snow fell in remainder of State; drifted badly in southeast.

Maryland and Delaware.—Cold until the 28th then milder. Unusually heavy snow-

fall on 28th on coastal plain and in north-central Maryland averaging about 2 ft. Winter grains now covered in practically entire section. General tie-up of railways and business on 28th and 29th; main highways being opened gradually.

Virginia.—Cold week with 6 to 20 ins. of snow on the 27th and 28th. Wheat well protected. Cold weather beneficial for fruit. Many roads practically impassable on account of drifted snow.

North Carolina.—Hardy truck damaged and apparently some damage to grain by low temperature before snow, but conditions beneficial thereafter. Snow 1 in. to 3 ins. in south except on lower coastal plain; 2 ft. in central and north; removed from main highways which are in fairly good condition.

South Carolina.—Growth checked by continued cold but winter cereals are in good condition generally. Hardy winter truck not materially damaged by freezes except some young lettuce.

Georgia.—Rain followed by sleet and snow early in week with temperatures moderately below freezing over entire State; latter part slightly warmer. No particular damage to crops but growth of hardy truck checked. Country roads in very bad condition but beginning to improve at close.

Florida.—Unseasonably low temperature with much cloudiness until the 29th, when there was local frost damage to truck. Cloudy weather and cold soil unfavorable for germination and growth. Shipments of celery, cabbage, and lettuce continued but more tender truck not so plentiful. General farm work practically suspended. Range cattle suffered from cold. Rural roads in good condition.

Alabama.—Temperature considerably below normal. Quite general but mostly light to moderate rains first half and again Sunday night in south portion. Little farm work accomplished. Oats and wheat looking well. Truck and winter vegetables doing fairly well. Condition of dirt roads generally bad.

Mississippi.—Generally unfavorable for farm work with scant sunshine. Frequent rain in south and central but deficient precipitation in north. Average temperature generally deficient but no destructive cold waves or storms. Truck making slow advance.

Louisiana.—Cloudy, rainy weather continued with temperature somewhat below seasonal average. Heavy frost to coast Saturday morning and high winds Sunday but no material damage resulted. Oats, hardy truck, and fall planted and stubble cane doing well. Pastures poor. Some cane being planted but farm work generally at standstill on account of wet weather. Hauling almost impossible over dirt roads; gravel roads deteriorating.

Texas.—Week cold and cloudy. Precipitation several days, being light in western third of State where more needed, and ample to excessive elsewhere. Winter grains and fruits benefited. No frosts or freezes in trucking section but too cold for normal plant growth. Rains delayed outdoor work and put dirt roads in bad condition. Live stock in fair to good condition. Ranges poor in north-central and extreme southwestern portions; elsewhere fair to good condition.

Oklahoma.—Moderately cold, cloudy, and misty all the week. Light rain, sleet, and snow general. Unfavorable for farm work. Wheat made no growth on account of low temperature; condition continues generally very poor and needs moisture badly in western portion. Dirt roads in fair to good condition.

Arkansas.—One to 6 ins. of snow in north; light rain in south on the 26th. Temperature low first of week; moderate remainder; scarcely any sunshine. Favorable for wheat, oats, meadows, and fruit. Ground frozen in north most of week. Roads impassable in places.

Tennessee.—Seasonable temperature and light precipitation were rather favorable. Although wheat, oats, rye, and clovers made no decided progress they continue in good condition. Freezing and thawing made dirt roads bad.

Kentucky.—Week dry. First two days abnormally cold but closed with mild temperature. Freezing and thawing unfavorable for winter grains which are well rooted and in generally good condition. No snow cover of consequence. Dirt roads bad; improved highways generally good but softening in spots.

West Virginia.—Cold, sunshiny, light precipitation. Ground unprotected in most agricultural districts. Dirt roads frozen rough. River traffic impeded by floating ice.

Ohio.—Cold; much sunshine; light winds. Snow covering afforded substantial protection to winter grains which continue in good to excellent condition. Roads in excellent condition.

Indiana.—No precipitation; abundant sunshine; temperature below normal with much zero weather in north portion. Winter crops there protected by ample snow cover but no snow in south and cold weather unfavorable; damage estimated small. Main highways good.

Illinois.—Measurable precipitation only in extreme south. First part of week cold but wheat had good snow cover. Snow now mostly gone over much of State. Roads good except in parts of south.

Michigan.—Fair and cold weather. Roads are good except in north where snow is deep and drifted. Snow covering lighter in south and much wheat and rye uncovered but no great damage reported.

Wisconsin.—Fair weather. Temperature 5° to 50° below zero first half; mild second half. Crops in good condition; unprotected by snow in south. Heavy, drifted snow north and west impeding market hauling.

Minnesota.—Severe cold first part of week gradually moderated and week closed with temperatures above normal. Winter grains well protected in north but bare many localities in south. Traffic uninterrupted on main highways but dirt roads generally impassable.

Iowa.—Temperatures moderated during week. Light snow on the 30th but snow cover generally deficient in winter wheat sections. Some damage to winter wheat due to general deficiency of precipitation during the winter and to drifting of soil by high winds. Roads in fair condition but automobiles generally superseded by sleds in north.

Missouri.—First part of week cold, latter part moderate with surface thawing. About normal sunshine. No precipitation except fairly heavy snow along southern border on the 26th. Wheat condition continued fair to good. Live stock doing well. Roads mostly in good condition.

Kansas.—Moderate snow and rain in eastern third of State improved wheat which is good in that section but central and western portions still very dry and wheat there in poor condition with considerably less than half showing above ground. Roads good.

Nebraska.—Mostly warm with considerable cloudiness. Moist snow fell generally Saturday night and Sunday in depth mostly 2 to 4 ins. No delay on railroads but dirt roads somewhat muddy. Snow will be good for winter wheat.

South Dakota.—Moderately warm. Heavy snow in east Sunday. Heavy snow covering most of State. Railway traffic slightly and highway traffic decidedly interrupted. Stock mostly being fed and in good condition.

North Dakota.—Weather generally favorable for outdoor work and live stock. Temperature above and precipitation below normal. Highways generally improved and through traffic practicable.

Montana.—Mild temperatures after beginning of week followed by very cold. Moderate snowfall; drifting much. Many roads impassable; no serious delays on railways. Live stock in good shape; mostly being fed at present.

Wyoming.—Continuous cold with range snow-covered and crusted. Adverse effects on live stock in central, northeast, and extreme west, with small losses. Many sheep in extreme west moved to areas of less snow or for feeding. Highways impassable in many places in northeast and extreme west.

Colorado.—Moisture needed for winter grains in east. Range open generally except in northwestern valleys. Weather unfavorable for live stock in northeast; water for stock becoming scarcer in south-central part. Rail and hard road traffic uninterrupted.

New Mexico.—Cold; mostly dry but closing windy with light precipitation in east and fair precipitation in west and on northwest border; more generally needed. Nights too cold for thin stock although stock generally in good condition. Range poor in southeast; dry generally.

Arizona.—Week opened cold; closed with heavy snow in north and moderate to heavy rain in south portion. Favorable for ranges and water supply in central and south portions. Cattle fair to good; sheep good. Farming activities delayed by weather.

Utah.—Additional snow, heavy in southern portion, brought some improvement in range conditions though snow too deep and weather too cold locally. Light feeding continues fairly general. Highways fairly good.

Nevada.—Temperature much below normal; precipitation moderate. Snow cover general and ample for water supply on desert range. Stock and ranges reported fair. Rail traffic uninterrupted.

Idaho.—Temperatures steadily below normal; much cloudiness; moderate snowfall. Most of State now covered with snow. Cold working some hardship on live stock but no loss reported. Lambing begun in Twin Falls district; satisfactory progress. Roads hard but rough in spots.

Washington.—Nearly normal temperature. Some snow making 4 to 15 ins. of snow covering protecting winter wheat. Agriculture dormant. Stock fair but long feeding spell threatens scarcity of hay. Railroad transportation open.

Oregon.—Temperature variable but mostly low. Moderate rains in western counties; light snow elsewhere. Wheat in eastern counties generally snow covered. No interruption to traffic.

California.—Cool weather greatly retarded growth of wheat, barley, oats, and alfalfa. Spinach, lettuce, peas, and late tomatoes severely injured by frost. Damage to navel oranges and lemons from preceding week's cold spell heavy especially in unsmudged groves; tree damage slight. Continued cold has prevented quick thawing hence many think damage will not be so severe as expected. Dirt roads rough.

CHART I.—DEPARTURE OF THE MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. JAN. 31, 1922.

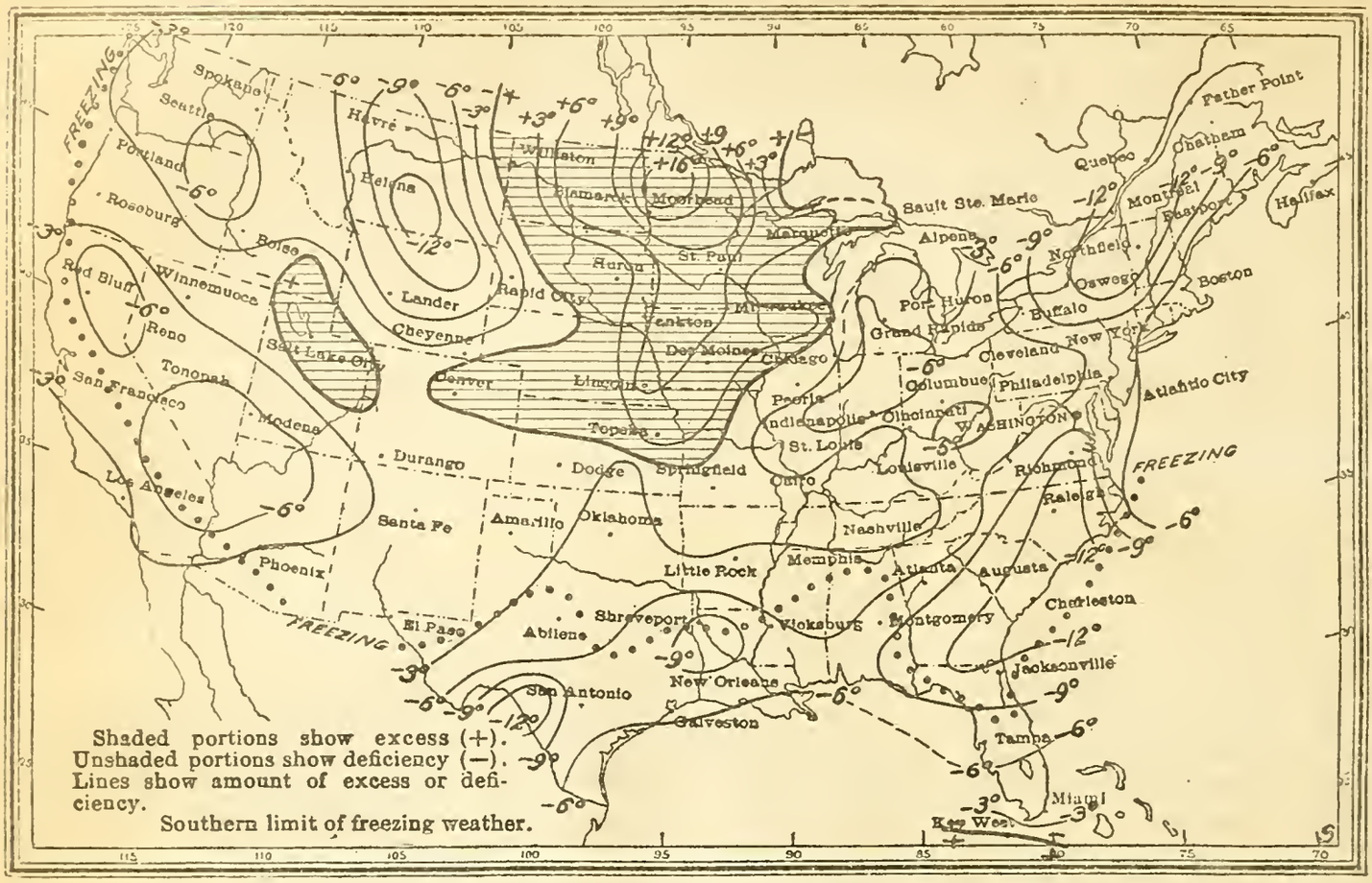

CHART II.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JAN. 31, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922